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COOPERATIVE INFORMATION

published by the International Labour Office, Geneva 2/75

USE OF STATISTICS: A HANDBOOK FOR CO-OPERATIVES

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A New ILO Co-operative Publication

Co-operatives accumulate a lot of information in their records that lies dormant for a variety of reasons. One is that management is hard pressed to know what to do with it. *THE USE OF STATISTICS - A HANDBOOK FOR CO-OPERATIVES* - recently published by the ILO, is designed to help those responsible to make the best possible use of this wealth of statistical information.

Emphasis is constantly placed on the need to present the economic and social position and performance of a co-operative society in a concise and simple way. Part I provides a general introduction to statistical methods and techniques, describing the various ways of collecting, analysing and interpreting statistical data. Part II indicates how these principles and practices may be applied in co-operative societies and takes us from time to time beyond the traditional confines of books on statistics into the realm of accounting and management.

The book is intended to serve both as a textbook and as a reference book for all concerned with co-operative societies and their development, for which reasons a select glossary of statistical terms, exercises (with answers), and a sample case study are included as appendices.

This unique treatment of a subject of fundamental significance to co-operative societies may well provide the answers to many long standing problems confronting managers, staff and members.

We hope you will make use of the order form on the back of this notice at your earliest convenience.

About the Author

Born in England in 1924, Liam Pickett graduated from the University of Oxford with an M.A. in English Language and Literature before beginning an involvement of over 20 years in co-operatives. He worked with the Co-operative Department in Tanzania (then Tanganyika) for 12 years (1951-1962), and has been with the International Labour Office since 1963. After a short spell at Geneva Headquarters, Mr. Pickett worked as ILO expert in Co-operative Marketing in Sri Lanka from 1963-1967. He served as Regional Adviser on Co-operatives for Africa (1967-1969) and Regional Adviser on Co-operatives for the Near and Middle East (1969-1972) before returning to the ILO Co-operative Branch in Geneva.

2/75

Cooperative Information

51st Year

Paraît également en français
Se publica tambien en español

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Theory Methods

Declaration of the ICA

The International Co-operative Alliance, which celebrates its 80th Anniversary this year, greets its affiliated organisations representing over 321 million members in 63 countries on the occasion of the 53rd International Co-operative Day and would like to emphasize the following subjects which are of particular concern to the International Co-operative Movement at this time.

●

PEACE Peace continues to remain the most important problem of our time, and the Alliance asks you to do everything in your power to bring increasing influence to bear on your government to support more strongly the initiatives of the United Nations for settlement of all disputes by negotiation.

●

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR We have welcomed warmly the United Nations decision to designate 1975 as International Women's Year. We ask our member organisations to work for full integration of women in the activities and aspirations of the Co-operative Movement on a basis of equality.

●

YOUTH ICA's Central Committee will discuss the role of Youth in the Co-operative Movement in Stockholm this year. Every social and economic movement, including the Co-operative Movement, must make deliberate efforts to reinforce its ideas and vitality by involving Youth at every stage in the work of the Movement.

●

WORLD FOOD SITUATION The world food situation continues to be grave and the recommendations of the World Food Conference last year will need strong support from co-operative organisations throughout the world. Co-operatives have a vital contribution to make, especially in production, marketing and distribution of food. We urge Co-operative Movements to redouble their efforts in these fields.

Agricultural Co-operatives in the United Kingdom [1]

Historical introduction

Co-operation in Britain is usually associated with the history of the Rochdale pioneers and the rise of the consumer movement. It is significant that the first agricultural co-operative (2) only came into being more than a generation later than the first consumer co-operative, in fact in the same year (1867) as the consumer-orientated Co-operative Wholesale Society was being founded. There were even serious doubts, among the thought-leaders of the time, whether combinations among producers ought to be classified as co-operation at all. This is not altogether surprising, for England in the mineteenth century, as in the twentieth, was already an industrial country, where primary production took second place to manufacture. The industrial origins of co-operation gave it many of its distinguishing traits - for example, the legislature provided that all co-operatives should be incorporated as organisations with limited liability, a provision which might have been thought superfluous, and possibly even disadvantageous, if the first co-operatives had been formed among farmers. At a later date in history, it was the existence of the Co-operative Wholesale Society which both frustrated the attempt of the farmers organisations to form their own trading federal, and saved them from ruin when that attempt proved abortive. Finally, the general use, in the agricultural sector, of the title "farmers trading society" in preference to that of "farmers' co-operative", which many visitors find so confusing, is due to a deep-rooted desire on the part of producers to make plain that their own organisations are considered to be entirely separate from those that have been established by consumers. So the powerful consumer co-operative movement and the farmers' societies - fewer in number, smaller in trading turnover, but nevertheless still in their own sphere of considerable importance - exist side by side, harmoniously enough, but with few day-to-day contacts.

---

(1) By J.A.E. Morley, member of the Central Council for Agricultural and Horticultural Co-operation.

(2) Ndlr : "The Agricultural and Horticultural Association" founded by E.O. Greening, Manchester.

Pattern of UK agriculture

However, while progress made in agricultural co-operation has, to some extent, been influenced by external developments in co-operative thought and practice, it has depended in the main on the situation in agriculture itself and the demands made upon it by the agricultural industry. It is therefore essential to describe briefly some of the principal factors in this agricultural situation, in order to appreciate correctly the opportunities that they provide for the growth of co-operation and the extent to which these have been realised. There have to be considered first the physical characteristics of soil and climate, then the economic conditions, consisting of the structure of farms on which producers seek their livelihood, and finally the basic facts of the social environment, which in turn have imposed various constraints on developments in agriculture. In practice all these factors are inter-related and interwoven.

As regards physical characteristics, these present a great diversity, but in general they favour the production of grass and livestock in the north and west, and arable farming in the south and east.

A moist and warm westerly airflow prevails over the British Isles and this gives ideal conditions for growing grass in the west. Where ranges of hills occur, e.g. Exmoor, Snowdonia, Pennines, the airstream is forced upwards and the rainfall becomes heavy. By the time the rain clouds reach areas further to the east much of the rain has fallen and the climate is relatively much drier. The land is also less hilly and because of these two factors arable cropping dominates in the east and also on the open chalklands of the south. Cereals occupy by far the largest proportion of the land in these areas. The highest concentrations of pigs, too, are found in the arable areas where grain is produced to feed them. In the east the soils are well suited to root crops such as potatoes and sugar beet which, together with brassicas, peas and beans and other vegetables provide a change crop from cereals. The main change crop on the chalklands is grass, which is either utilised by livestock or else is grown to produce herbage seeds. The farms is these areas tend to be large, 200 hectares being quite usual, and there are quite a few units well in excess of 500 hectares.

As one travels further to the west, arable farming gives way to grassland. Where the land is good, dairying is the main type of farming and these areas have given birth to such famous cheeses as Cheddar, Caerphilly, Double Gloucester and Cheshire. Less favourable land is used for the production of beef and sheep, while in areas where altitude, aspect, soil type and climate have produced heath, bog or rough grazing conditions, extensive systems of farming have been adopted, with cattle and sheep utilising rough pastures and producing breeding and store stock rather than finished animals. Such areas are to be found in Scotland, Wales, the Pennines, northern England and some parts of the south west.

The above is of course a very generalised picture and there are numerous exceptions, where small pockets of certain crops are grown

within a particular locality because of special conditions of soil type, climate or aspect which make possible the production of high quality on out of season produce. Examples of this are top fruit which is concentrated in Kent, Essex and the West Midlands, chicory and celery in the peat fens of East Anglia, raspberries in Perth and Angus, rhubarb in West Yorkshire, early potatoes in Cornwall and Pembrokeshire and swedes in Devon.

The overall features of British farming which these physical factors and others to be mentioned have engendered are the followings:

- integration of arable cropping with livestock on a large number of farms, despite an increasing tendency to specialise on one or the other,
- high levels of input of feedingstuffs, fertilisers, etc., with the object of obtaining increased yields,
- substitution of machinery for labour wherever possible,
- the operation of farms as commercial rather than subsistence enterprises.

As regards the structure of farms the picture is again fairly complex. The United Kingdom has a total land area of 24 million hectares of which 20 million are used for agriculture in one form or another and 4 million are divided, roughly equally, between forestry and urban land.

In 1973 there were 178,000 farms providing full-time employment, which accounted for 94% of agricultural production. This number is steadily declining; it decreased by 18,000 during the last 5 years and it is likely that this downward trend will continue. As the number of farms has fallen the number of farmers and workers has also decreased. The 1973 census figures showed that there were 704,000 persons engaged in agriculture, of whom some 400,000 were employed persons, the remainder being farmers, many of them members of family partnerships.

Farms in the United Kingdom are on average larger than in most other European countries, as a consequence of reorganisation of ownership which took place in the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries. An exception is Northern Ireland where the farms are generally much smaller, as a result of the Irish Land Law Act of 1881, which affirmed the virtual ownership of tenants with the power of selling their rights. Over the rest of the United Kingdom the landlord-tenant system still prevails over about 40% of farming land, the remainder being owner-occupied. For many years now the position of the agricultural tenant has been protected under the law which, in Scotland, extends protection also to his heir. Thus there are no economic disadvantages is being a tenant-farmer, but rather the reverse, since the farmer's capital is not tied up in land, which gives a low return on investment, but can be used to finance production operations, which normally give a much higher one.

The third determining factor is the social environment created by man, in contrast to the physical environment created by nature. An important aspect of this, and a dominant influence in the growth of co-operation in agriculture, is the proximity of the main centres of population to the sources of production. Throughout the country, much of this production is situated within easy reach of the population who are going to consume it, so that direct access from the one to the other is practicable without the aid of elaborate forms of co-operative marketing. The situation in this respect has however greatly changed in the last two decades, as a result first of the concentration of retail distribution of food through a relatively small number of firms, and secondly because of the increased amount of preparation or processing of food which is required between the time when it is produced and when it is presented to consumers. A further aspect of the social environment may be found in the terms of trade that government policies have set between the agricultural industry and other sectors of the economy. Because of the cheap food policies then pursued, the terms of trade were generally disadvantageous to agriculture during the period between the wars, although during the nineteen thirties, by means of legislation enabling producers to set up marketing boards (a form of statutory co-operative which, subject to certain safeguards, has entire command over marketing the product in question) government enabled the industry to take certain steps for its own protection. After the war, cheap food policies continued to be maintained for consumers, but without the same ill consequences to producers, though giving the latter the assurance of guaranteed prices; the one disadvantage of this system was that it did not provide producers with any encouragement to give attention to their marketing. In the period when British membership of the EEC began to be a live issue (and, moreover, when agricultural surpluses had reappeared after the war), greater stress was laid on marketing, and on co-operation as a means of conducting it. The consequences of this latest development in policy are dealt with hereafter.

Co-operative legislation

British law does not define what a co-operative is but in order that no organisation may fraudulently describe itself as being a co-operative when it is not, has limited the use of this designation to societies incorporated under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1965 (1) (1969 Act in Northern Ireland) whose rules comply with that Act and which fall under the Registrar of Friendly Societies' general supervision. However, this limitation has never been of great consequence to agricultural societies, which seldom use the co-operative designation in their titles. On the other hand since a co-operative form of organisation can equally well be established under the Companies Act 1948 (1960 Act in Northern Ireland), with little extra expense and without incurring much inconvenience, a number of bodies which are agricultural co-operative have during the past

(1) Amended 1968.

decade opted for this alternative form of incorporation. The merits of UK legislation applying to agricultural co-operatives are discussed in detail in the report of a Working Party on Agricultural Co-operative Law which was published in 1971; the general conclusions of this report was that separate legislation for agricultural co-operatives was desirable, but not essential.

With the growing interest taken by the State in agricultural co-operative development it was inevitable that steps should be taken to determine the eligibility of co-operatives for the aids which the State was prepared to bestow. Broadly speaking there are three sets of criteria:

- an organisation must be registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act or, if registered under the Companies Act it must have the same type of constitution and conduct its affairs in the same kind of way. In other words, it must conform to the internationally recognised co-operative principles of benefit according to use, limited interest on shareholdings, democratic control and restrictions on third party trade. Such organisations can claim to be, and will be regarded as co-operatives; if they have agricultural objectives they will be given an agricultural co-operative classification ;

- to obtain full recognition as agricultural co-operatives, however, they must not only meet the above conditions but must also pass a further test, which is that ninety per cent of the voting power must be held by persons who are occupiers of agricultural land used for agricultural purposes. These conditions were laid down by the Agricultural and Forestry Associations Act 1962, for the purpose of determining which associations could be exempted from some of the provisions applying to the registration of restrictive agreements, because the associations concerned were co-operative and needed to be able to enter into such agreements in order to carry on their proper activities. The land occupancy aspect is also covered by the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 ;

- further conditions have to be fulfilled by an agricultural co-operative seeking to obtain aid from the exchequer through the Central Council (see hereafter). In the first place only co-operatives engaged in production or marketing are eligible. Secondly, the Council must be satisfied that the members of the co-operative are committed to trading with it for a period of years after the aid has been given.

All the above organisations are incorporated with limited liability, i.e. the member has no general responsibility for the debts of the co-operative beyond his shareholding. In addition there are a number of small unincorporated groups or partenerships, formed mainly for the purposes of production, which can also be regarded as co-operatives. Only in these groups, which are unincorporated, is the responsibility of the member unlimited.

Federals may be formed, under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, of two or more agricultural co-operative societies, but if there are individuals or companies included the statutory minimum is seven, unless the federal is formed under the Companies Act. For historical reasons, few agricultural co-operative federations have been formed in the United Kingdom. There has thus been nothing to inhibit the expansion of primary co-operatives, a few of which have attained considerable size, and account for a substantial part of the total agricultural co-operative trade.

Finance for agricultural co-operatives

The central banking facilities established by the consumer co-operatives through their Co-operative Wholesale Society (though the Bank is now a separate organisation) are little used by agricultural co-operatives. As in trading affairs, so in financial matters, each agricultural co-operative works out its own financial policy, being dependent in the first instance on members shares and reserves which are the corporate property of the co-operative ("owned" capital), secondly on bank overdraft and thirdly on trade credit. The proportion of these has not varied very much from year to year, until last year, as is clear from the following percentage figures.

	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969
Share capital	20.8	26.0	29.1	26.6	27.9
Reserves	12.2	12.4	12.1	10.8	11.2
Surplus	4.6	5.0	4.4	4.0	3.8
Owned capital	37.6	43.4	45.6	41.4	42.9
Members' and Other Loans	13.8	12.9	12.2	15.8	13.6
Bank overdraft	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.6
Trade Creditors	37.0	31.3	30.2	32.5	32.4
Other Creditors	7.4	7.6	6.9	6.0	6.5
Total capital employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Corresponding figures for co-operative companies are not available. They would show a rather different relationship for the reason that such companies tend to issue only a few shares, and instead require members to take up "qualification" loans, these being loans which are irredeemable at the option of the member, but may be transferred or repaid when the member ceases trading.

A detailed analysis of the financial situation of agricultural co-operatives was published in 1974 by the Central Council, the purpose being to enquire whether there existed a shortage of investment capital. It was concluded that no overall shortage existed, although

there was a tendency (which is by no means confined to co-operatives) for an increasing part of the investment to be taken up by working capital. It is further believed, though obviously this is a point on which firm evidence is difficult to obtain, that investment capital was only adequate because agricultural co-operatives had contended themselves with a slow rate of growth.

A principal source of capital for agricultural co-operatives is the Central Council (see below) which administers a system of aids for co-operative production and marketing projects in agriculture or horticulture. The essence of such projects is that they will result in the producers receiving a better return for their produce or, more usually, the same return at lower cost, though sometimes there is a more fundamental incentive, namely that there would be no outlet for the produce in question unless the producers themselves took steps to secure it. However these are not the only factors; return on capital is also taken into consideration, and the ability of the sponsors of the project to find counterpart resources from their own funds or through borrowing. In the latest period for which figures are available (1971-74) the Central Council gave or committed aid of 3 million pounds in respect of projects costing 8.3 million pounds. Both new and existing co-operatives benefited from this aid, the policy being so far as possible to direct it towards the latter, in order to encourage co-ordination and rationalisation of producers' marketing efforts.

Apart from the above and the few relatively small scale organisations mentioned below there are no financial institutions catering specially for the medium and long term capital needs of agricultural and horticultural co-operatives. Bank credit is normally available only for short term purposes.

Other organisations supplying credit to farmers and their co-operatives are the Agricultural Finance Federation and the Agricultural Credit Corporation. The latter is an organisation providind guarantees for bank overdrafts, the cost of which may in certain circumstances be made good by the Central Council. A further supply of capital is that provided through machinery syndicates. But these sources are all unimportant in relationto the total amount of capital which agricultural co-operatives require for their businesses.

National Agricultural Co-operative Associations and Federations

There are four central co-operative associations for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, which have combined to set up a national Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives. This Federation's objects are stated in its rules as being to co-ordinate members interests, to represent the agricultural co-operative interests of the United Kingdom as a whole and to work with all bodies both in the country and outside it with interests in agricultural co-operation. The Federation is the member for the United Kingdom on

COGECA - the General Committee for Agricultural Co-operation of countries in the European Economic Community. It is also a member of the Consultative Council for Agriculture, which brings together Farmers Unions, Co-operatives, etc. in the United Kingdom. However the main co-ordinating function in respect of agricultural co-operative affairs rests not with the Federation but with its members:

- Agricultural Co-operation and Marketing Services Limited (ACMS) was established in 1972 as the successor of other central agricultural co-operative associations (1) for England which has been in existence since 1946. Prior to that there was an interregnum, since an earlier organisation society, formed in 1900 to cover both England and Wales, ran into difficulties and was wound up in 1924 (2). In passing it may be noted that the absence of a central agricultural co-operative organisation in England between 1924 and 1946 was of crucial importance, not only to the way in which individual co-operatives developed, but also to the formulation of national agricultural policies, in which agricultural co-operatives during that period had no voice and played no part.

  In 1973 ACMS had 128 members, including the National Farmers Union and one of the smaller Marketing Boards. Its governing body is a Board of Directors of eighteen persons, drawn from the co-operatives and nominees of the National Farmers' Union - which is an important contributor to its funds - together with some co-options. This Board is assisted by a number of panels, covering the main commodities handled by ACMS members, and various aspects of management. The principal function of ACMS consist of representation, services (legal, financial or information) and development; the last has increased in importance since the government decided in 1974 to provide additional funds to allow additional staff to be employed.

- Welsh Agricultural Organisation Society Limited (WAOS) was established in 1922 when it separated itself from an earlier organisation society covering both England and Wales. There is a relatively high development of agricultural co-operation in Wales, and virtually all the co-operatives there are members of WAOS, which performs the same sort of function as ACMS in England, though on a reduced scale.

- Scottish Agricultural Organisation Society Limited (SAOS) was established in 1905. Unlike the other associations, it has a large number of individual members interested in the promotion and extension of co-operation, as well as corporate members.

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(1) Ndlr: Amalgamation of Agricultural Co-operative Association and of the commercial branch of Farmers' Union.

(2) Ndlr: The Agricultural Organisation Society which was the first central agricultural co-operative organisation.

Besides carrying out the normal functions of a central association, it has the task of fostering co-operation in the remote and difficult areas of the north and west highlands, and on its governing body there is a representative of the crofters (i.e. smallholders) in these areas, as well as of the Farmers' Union.

. Ulster Agricultural Organisation Society Limited (UAOS) was established in 1922 after the Northern Ireland government was set up; it is the smallest of the four associations but has the same function.

Agricultural co-operative statistics

Before examining the state of development of co-operation in the different agricultural sectors, it will be convenient to give an overall view of this situation in 1973 (except where otherwise stated) which was as follows:

		Societies	Companies
Total turnover (million pounds)		557	139
Proportion	in England	66%	99%
	in Wales	6%	
	in Scotland	22%	1%
	in North Ireland	6%	
Proportion	in supplies	70%	17%
	in marketing	30%	55%
	in services	-	28%

Estimated % share in	feedingstuffs	supplied	15%
	fertilisers	"	18%
	cereals (1)	sold	12%
	potatoes	"	9%
	fatstock	"	8%
	eggs	"	17%
	top fruit	"	20%
	vegetables	"	9%

(1) Includes cereals bought for own manufacture.

Source: Agricultural Co-operation in the United Kingdom - Summary of Statistics (Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies).

	Societies	Companies
Number of organisations	402	186
Members	135.000	29.000
Share capital (million pounds)	28	2
Reserves and surplus (million pounds)	22	100 (1)
Total capital employed (million pounds)	133	120 (1)
% of $\frac{\text{share capital + reserves and surplus}}{\text{total capital employed}}$	38%	85%

(1) Includes 96 million pounds insurance co-operative reserves and surplus.

Supply co-operatives

The co-operatives handling farm requisites are nearly all societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act. Most of the older-established societies are listed as falling within this category, though many of them have now become multi-purpose, and also provide farm services or market farm produce. In particular, the purchase of farmers' grain for manufacture or for resale is a traditional part of their activities. The number and relative importance of the various supply co-operatives in 1973 was as follows:

	No. of co-operatives	Members	Turnover million pounds	Turnover %
Turnover over pounds				
5 m	15	116,235	254	75
1 m - 5 m	26	52,183	63	19
1/2 m - 1 m	19	24,521	15	4
0.1 m - 1/2 m	29	13,407	7	2
under 0.1 m	35	5,267	1	-
	124	211,613	340	100

The requirements turnover of all co-operatives (i.e. co-operative societies and companies), including marketing co-operatives which sometimes also handle agricultural or horticultural requisites to a limited extent, is estimated to have been divided among them as follows:

Feedingstuffs	17,500,000	57%
Seeds	920,000	3%
Fertilisers	4,300,000	14%
Machinery	1,850,000	6%
Petrol, Oil and Lubricants	1,530,000	5%
Other Requirements	4,600,000	15%
	30,700,000	100%

The percentage shares of these commodities traded by co-operatives correspond fairly well with the relative importance of these commodities as part of the national farm input.

Only a very small part of this trade is handled by federal co-operatives, but there are recently established federal supply organisations, whose importance is growing, in Scotland and Wales.

Marketing co-operatives

The marketing co-operatives are mainly specialist organisations dealing in produce of a particular type. Some of them also handle the farm requisites needed by their producer members.

CEREALS

Although the system is gradually changing, most of the grain handled by co-operatives passes through the requirement or supply co-operatives referred to in the preceding section. In recent years however an increasing number of specialist grain-marketing organisations have been formed, and these are now responsible for a substantial portion of the co-operative total. Some of these also supply storage, though most grain is still stored on the farm.

Two federals exist. One was established in 1967 to take up a stake in the international grain brokerage organisation Eurograin Limited, and consists of a number of the leading requirement or supply co-operatives. Another, established quite recently, was set up by the specialist grain marketing co-operatives for the purpose of providing a market information service.

A federal has also been set up to handle purchase and sales of farm seeds, including herbage seeds.

Until recently, the cereals handled by co-operatives have consisted of wheat, barley and oats. The last few years have however seen an interest in the growing of maize and oil seed rape, both of which crops are also dealt with by co-operatives.

POTATOES

Here too the picture is changing, with specialist co-operatives replacing multi-purpose co-operatives as main handlers of the crop. Both types of organisation supply central grading and storage facilities, as well as a marketing service. There are no federals.

SUGAR BEET

There is virtually no scope for co-operative marketing of sugar beet, since the sole outlets are factories owned by the British Sugar Corporation, which contracts for the entire crop at guaranteed prices.

PEAS AND BEANS

A number of co-operatives have been formed during the last decade for the purpose of owning and operating the elaborate vining machines that are required for harvesting peas in the perfect condition that is required by the frozen pea processors. Practically all the growers organisations concerned are specialist, and situated on the eastern side of the country. There is a federal organisation which supplies services but does not undertake marketing.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, FLOWERS AND NURSERY STOCK

Co-operation in horticultural marketing has been long established but is changing its type. Although the traditional forms of selling by auction or on commission still flourish, the modern trend is towards direct sales to multiple retailers and processors, who normally seek to take the produce pre-packed. Co-operatives aim where possible to balance these different outlets. In a few cases a multi-purpose co-operative is to be found with a horticultural marketing department; but most horticultural co-operatives are single purpose, except that a number of them supply requisites to their members as well as marketing their produce. Formerly these members would have been specialist growers, but now an increasing number of general farmers are producers of horticultural crops as part of their farming system. However there is also a trend towards specialisation, as is seen in co-operatives dealing solely in bulbs, onions, flowers, mushrooms, celery, rhubarb, nursery stock, watercress etc.

The top fruit co-operatives handling mainly apples and pears are the most highly organised, having formed a federal marketing organisation of which the majority of the primary co-operatives, whose task is to provide grading and storage, are members. A special case is that of the Land Settlement Association Limited, which acts as agent to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in managing a number of widely separated estates. The smallholdings on these estates are organised on the basis of centralised services; the occupants are

provided by the Association with most of the services they require for the operation of their enterprises, including grading, packing and marketing under a common brand name.

Finally, though they might be considered as supply rather than marketing organisations, it will be convenient to mention the co-operatives concerned with the propagation and, in some cases, the production of virus-free stock. The crops covered by these organisations are strawberries, raspberries, apples and pears, carnations and chrysanthemums, rhubarb.

HOPS

The marketing of hops is organised by a statutory Hops Marketing Board, and there are no co-operatives engaged in it.

LIVESTOCK

This is a sector in which for various reasons co-operation has had difficulty in becoming established. In recent years however there have been a number of interesting developments which promise well for the future.

These developments have taken a variety of forms. First, a number of livestock auction marts have been established or taken over by farmers co-operatives in all parts of the United Kingdom and particularly in Scotland; over the rest of the country the co-operative share in this form of marketing is not so important. Secondly, some existing co-operatives have set up livestock departments, mainly for the purpose of organising an economic and disease-free outlet for their members concerned with the breeding of young stock, particularly pigs. Some specialist organisations were also formed for the same purpose. Most of these bodies found it was necessary to arrange marketing outlets for the finished animal, and to provide feeding-stuffs and other requirements for the rearers of the livestock up to the time it was sold.

This relatively narrow range of activities has been considerably widened. The more advanced livestock co-operatives often new concern themselves with the improvement of members' stock either by replacement or culling, the latter being carried out in conjunction with programmes for recording weight gain or yields. Some have been formed whose principal purpose is to operate jointly-owned fattening units while in other the responsibilities for breeding, fattening and finishing have been divided among members and even, in some cases, carried out in different parts of the country, in order to take full advantage of highland and lowland grazing. Finally, mention should be made of a group of co-operatives specialising in the rearing of half-bred or cross-bred stock. As regards marketing the bodies concerned are, except in a few cases, too small to exercise any influence on the market. There are two federals, operating on a regional basis.

One of these operates as a marketing organisation for co-operatives engaged in procurement and forwarding of stock, while the other is concerned with exports.

MEAT

Because of the presence of a national meat company, a large part of whose shares are held in trust for farmers, there have not been many occasions for producers to set up their own slaughtering co-operatives. But some independent meat co-operatives do exist, and there are indications that there may be more of them.

EGGS AND POULTRY

A considerable reduction in the number of co-operatives egg packing stations has taken place, due in part to the concentration of production into large units and in part to the greater efficiency of grading machinery working to a high level of throughout. There is a national marketing federal.

Very little of the packing and marketing of poultry is done by co-operatives.

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

The co-operative dairies and marketing organisations formed in England, Wales and Scotland did not, with few exceptions, survive the setting up of the Milk Marketing Board of England and Wales and the various Milk Marketing Boards in Scotland. The situation is different in Northern Ireland where, mainly because the dairy co-operatives were already well established when a Marketing Board was introduced, they have continued to flourish. There is a Northern Ireland federal which handles milk products.

WOOL

As in the case of milk, there is a statutory body, the British Wool Marketing Board, which is the sole buyer of fleece wool from producers in the United Kingdom. A number of the agents it has appointed are wool co-operatives, which were already in the business when the Board was established.

FORESTRY

There are several forestry co-operatives.

Service co-operatives

Many agricultural co-operatives provide their members with a service in addition to supplying trading facilities. Thus it is not unusual for a requirement or supply co-operative to provide a service for the spreading of lime or fertilisers, or for a marketing co-operative to provide an advisory service as part of its functions. A number of the co-operatives included under the heading of marketing provide what is essentially an agency service, where the products which they handle remain the property of the producer until their eventual sale to a third party. This is the case with many of the horticultural co-operatives and it also applies where co-operatives have been licensed by a marketing board and where the products which they sell (if they are permitted to sell them at all) have technically been bought from the marketing board rather than from their own members. To avoid confusion such transactions are treated in estimates of the co-operative share of the market as though they were actual sales by the co-operative.

There are a variety of specialist service co-operatives, for example those which handle artificial insemination, credit control, secretarial services, etc. A big group of co-operatives is one which provides a pest clearance service for several kinds of vermin, but more particularly rabbits.

Co-operation in production

The members of a production co-operative are usually, in addition, joint buyers of agricultural requirements needed for the production they have undertaken and joint sellers of the goods they produce. It is classified as a production co-operative only when the principal reason for the members constituting it was to rationalise or improve their production. Another distinctive feature is that, unlike the co-operative whose main function is that of trading or the provision of services, the production co-operative is usually not incorporated with limited liability. It is therefore in most cases an unregistered organisation. Consequently there is no record how many production co-operatives actually exist, though there are certainly considerable number of them, varying from the organisation for running a closely controlled joint farming enterprise to one with a looser constitution, or no constitution at all, in which the rights and responsibilities of each member are nevertheless clearly understood.

A distinct form of production co-operative is the machinery syndicate, in which one or more machines are owned by a partnership of three or more farmers under fairly strict rules, which enable them to borrow the purchase price from the bank on specially favourable terms.

Research, education and training

For many years agricultural co-operative research in the United Kingdom was practically confined to the Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, which also furnished the little that was then available in educational facilities. The Foundation, which is now situated at Oxford, still has an important role in both respects, which is facilitated by the fact that it has an important library, including a collection of agricultural co-operative statistics built up over a long term period.

Recently it has become the policy of the Central Council (see below) to promote agricultural co-operative research over a wider front, making use of University departments of agricultural economics (and some other departments also) for which research is a necessary adjunct to teaching. This research programme is aimed at increasing interest in agricultural co-operation on the part of the department's staff, which will, it it hoped, be communicated in turn to the students, among whom are likely to be found the farming leaders of the next generation. The Central Council has likewise taken over responsibility for promoting education and training, making use so far as possible of existing facilities rather than instituting any new ones of its own. Information sessions are arranged for agricultural co-operative staff but also for others associated with the agricultural industry, such as the government advisory services, the staff of the joint stock banks, and agricultural consultants.

Central Council for Agricultural and Horticultural Co-operation

In the final paragraph, dealing with the social environment, mention was made of new government policies which began to emerge in the early' sixties, as a result of a change in the situation of the agricultural industry which required that renewed attention be given to marketing. These policies were favourable to the development of agricultural co-operation. A decisive step was taken when a Central Council for Agricultural and Horticultural Co-operation was set up, and given special duties under the Agriculture Act 1967.

The Central Council consists of fourteen members, eight of whom have been nominated by Farmers Unions and central agricultural Co-operative Associations; thus it has some representative status even though all its members have been appointed by Ministers and it is entirely dependent upon public funds.

It is a function of the Council to be prepared to advise Ministers on all matters relating to co-operation in agriculture and horticulture. However, the main tasks of the Council lie in the fields of organisation and co-ordination, promotion and development. As regards the latter, the Act empowers Ministers to devise a grant scheme for purposes connected with co-operative activities and to use the Council to administer it. Grant aid can be given for assisting the formation, extension or increase in the efficiency of a

co-operative for production or marketing, subject to a number of conditions, such as the viability and worthwhileness of the proposal, the willingness of members to make their own contribution to its costs and, most important of all, their personal commitment to it by way of formal agreements entered into for a period of years.

The scheme of grants in question enables aid to be given towards financing:

- feasibility studies, which have been found very valuable in determining whether a project is likely to be viable, worthwhile, supported by producers, etc.;
- formation costs of new co-operatives;
- buildings and, in some cases, equipment; the types of eligible building and equipment are broadly the same as those which would be grant-aidable in the case of an individual farmer applicant, but the rates are different;
- managerial salaries and expenses for a period of three years; management selection and training may also be aided.

The grants in question are designed to encourage prospective co-operators to take the risks; involved in undertaking a new form of marketing, but certainly not to eliminate the risks; they are therefore pitched at a level which is calculated to give producers the right amount of inducement to adopt co-operative solutions to their problems, but no more than that.

The Central Council grants have to be viewed as something more than mere financial incentives in isolation. Through its Planning Unit the Council seeks, in conjunction with other interested organisations, to formulate long term and medium term objectives for agricultural co-operation as a whole, and also for particular sectors of it. It has promotional staff in the field, whose task is to stimulate development in accordance with this policy, and a management services unit responsible not merely for supervision of co-operatives who have received aid under the scheme but also for giving financial and management advice on a wide front. Other Central Council activities in connection with education, training and research have been mentioned elsewhere. In practice all these activities are linked; the financial aid which is made available is to be regarded as merely the "cutting edge" of a policy with wide ramifications.

In 1974, when the Central Council had been in existence for seven years, the government decided that additional funds should be made available for agricultural co-operative development. A substantial part of these new funds will be employed in strengthening and fortifying the services provided by the various national associations. A new marketing unit is also to be established within the Council itself, the main responsibility of which will be to build up connections between agricultural co-operatives and the food industry.

The Council has set up a Market Policy Committee, with a large producer representation, to advise the marketing unit and provide an additional contact between it and co-operatives in the field.

In all its operations, the Central Council never loses sight of the fact that the aim is to establish an agricultural co-operative system which is answerable to producers, which will be commercially independent, and which does not rely, except to a very temporary extent, in the case of some new organisations, on outside forms of support.

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All the above publications are available post free from the Central Council for Agricultural and Horticultural Co-operation, Market Towers, Nine Elms Lane, London S W 8 5NX.

The Advantageous and Beneficial System of Ampélakia (1780-1812)

In connection with two studies now being made - one concerning unconventional forms of co-operation and the other concerning the adaptation of the principles of worker management to the special features and needs of co-operatives - we publish below, first of all, the 1780 and 1795 versions of the by-laws - virtually unknown up to now (1) - of the Association and Brotherhood of Ampelakia (2), founded in Greece at the end of the eighteenth century. Only a few general remarks will be made here to place the Ampelakia experiment in its proper context and, in addition to enabling its by-laws to be more easily understood, to facilitate comparison between Ampelakia and Rochdale.

In a forthcoming issue we shall be publishing a more detailed article on the founding of the Association and Brotherhood, its structure, its activities, its development and its decline. It will be possible to draw certain conclusions as to the importance to be attached to Ampelakia when studying the co-operative movements of the past and those of today, especially as regards possible methods of finding solutions to the problems arising in connection with the organisation of group action along lines appropriate to our times, both in modern co-operative complexes, such as the large co-operative societies in Greece today or Mondragon, and in the wide variety of "traditional communities" to be found in many Third World countries. It is always open to question whether the latter can usefully back up the "modernised" institutions and help them to establish, while preserving the existing cultural standards, the co-operation which is indispensable to the existence of greater economic and social EQUITY - a pre-requisite for real and lasting peace.

The township of Ampelakia, in Thessaly, on the slopes of Mount Kissavo, looking across to old Olympus, owed to its geographical position the fact that it was almost entirely free from the diseases and epidemics (such as malaria, in particular) to which the plain-

MAKEDONIA
Edessa
Naoussa
Veria
Thessaloniki
CHALKIDIKI
Athos
Olympos
AMPELAKIA
Tyrnavos
Larissa
THESSALIA
AEGAION

dwellers were prey. But it did not possess enough fertile land to meet the needs of its population - as indicated, moreover, by the name of Ampelakia, which means "small vineyards". However, thanks to the forests which provided firewood and the excellent alkaline supply it was possible as an alternative to process and dye the cotton grown in the lowlands of Thessaly and other neighbouring regions occupied by the Ottomans. Its remoteness from the main highways made the town relatively safe from raids by hostile forces. But being within easy access of the sea, it was able to import the grain and oil needed by its inhabitants for their subsistence, as well as cotton and madder, and to export the products of its industry: cotton yarn dyed the bright indestructible red known as "Levant Red", or "Andrinople Red", by means of long and complicated processes which were a closely guarded secret, and which it was not possible to imitate or compete with until much later, when alizarin was discovered in France.

It appears from various contemporary accounts that the first trading companies or houses in Ampelakia were founded in the middle of the eighteenth century. At the time the Association and Brotherhood was founded there were 80 large merchants with trading posts or itinerant agents in Turkey (Smyrna and Constantinople) and in Europe (Trieste, Austria and Germany), who imported the raw materials and sold dyed yarn. All the cotton was spun by the so-called "inactive" population - women, children and old people - in their traditional family surroundings. The dyeing, however, was done in 24 workshops employing about a thousand people: master dyers, labourers and apprentices.

The need to co-operate, in the etymological sense of the word - to work together - seems to have arisen partly out of the obligation to pay taxes to the Ottoman administration, and the resultant need for this burden to be shared equitably among the inhabitants. Ampelakia did in fact enjoy a certain amount of political freedom, and its inhabitants were not liable for military service. The Ottoman administration did not even have a representative there. A council (or "administrative committee") was elected by men of legal age who were not domestic servants to administer the income from the communal fields, land and pastures as well as Church assets and sums allocated for road maintenance, the hospital and charitable works, under the chairmanship of an elder.

Tax inspectors and collectors appointed by the inhabitants assessed and collected the taxes due to the Ottomans on the basis of the means and assets of each individual. But it was not possible through this municipal taxation system to bring about an improvement in the financial and social circumstances of all the inhabitants.

Accordingly, having found that by writing (3) for administrative purposes they were able to settle problems that would otherwise have been insoluble, the people of Ampelakia decided to extend this unity to all their activities at a time when economic conditions enabled them to envisage the possibility of considerably developing these activities.

It may be considered that the main reasons for founding the Association and Brotherhood were:

- the type of economy, based on the processing and marketing of a single product - cotton;
- the growth in the population, which was to bring the number of inhabitants to about 6,000 by the beginning of the nineteenth century - a remarkable rate of increase for the Greece of those days - making it necessary to create jobs outside agriculture, i.e. in handicrafts and commerce, since the industrialisation process was still in its infancy in the Balkans;
- the relative shrinking of the neighbouring market due to competition (there were other villages in the area where the production and marketing of cotton yarn was being developed), and the resultant desire for expansion in the international market, despite the shortage of capital;
- last, but by no means least, psychologically and politically speaking, the centuries-long initiation into a form of community life based on the application of municipal moral, religious and mutual aid principles, which had raised the level of education of a high proportion of the population, but had also made the craftsmen dyers realise how much they were apparently being exploited by the merchants.

Despite all the research that has been done, it has not yet been possible to pinpoint exactly the date of the founding of the Association and Brotherhood. If article 1 of the 1780 by-laws is to be taken literally, one must assume that it existed prior to that date, which is not impossible. But this assumption is based on the premise that the earlier association - which it was decided to "renovate" in 1780 - did not encompass all the merchants and craftsmen in the town, this being one of the features of the new organisation. We can be quite sure in any event that however much time was spent on discussing and preparing the final draft of the "charter of association", this organisation could only have been founded between 1774 and 1779.

While different authors have expressed differing views on this point - some even bringing the date forward to as early as 1760 - it is a known fact that trading between Ampelakia and other regions was stepped up only after the signature of the Treaty of Kuchuk-Kainarji between Russia and the "Sublime Porte" (sent of the Ottoman administration) (1774), one clause of which gave Russia the right to protect the Christian subjects of the Ottoman Empire. There also exists a document drawn up on 27 July 1777 in the presence of two members of the future Association and Brotherhood by two inhabitants of Ampelakia who had decided to wind up the company for the dyeing and marketing in Europe of cotton yarn that they had founded in 1771. Lastly, there is evidence from the French Consul, Felix Beaujour, which narrows down to a few years the period during which the new system could have been inaugurated. In his letter No. XII of 5 Thermidor of Year V (23 July 1797), he wrote: "Plans for a great

parternship were drawn up 20 years ago and put into effect one year later. The rules for the new company were drafted by wise men.". It is perfectly feasible, however, for the new by-laws not to have come into force in Ampelakia until 1 January 1780, as indicated by article 19 of the first version at our disposal, as several months or even years may have been necessary to work out the principles and the practical details for co-operation between the two groups involved - dyers and merchants - and secure the consensus of all the inhabitants of the town.

However this may be, and even though the status as a co-operative of this new, advantageous and beneficial system had been and will undoubtedly continue to be the subject of controversy, the preamble to the by-laws of 1780 is the only text **which has come to our knowledge** linking directly and unequivocally with the traditions, community practices and municipal organisation of a bygone age a structure which Prof. H. Desroche has described as belonging "to the social prehistory of the co-operative movement" (4), but which is at the same time an extraordinary "anticipation of co-operation" whose modernity is amazing from three points of view.

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The Association and Brotherhood stands out, in fact, first of all from Rochdale, and from all the small co-operatives set up at the end of the nineteenth century and at the beginning of the twentieth century, and even from many of the co-operatives which exist today or are being helped to come into existence in the countries of the Third World, because it resolved firmly to be - and from the very beginning succeeded in being - **multinational**, extending the network of its trading posts throughout Europe, and Turkey in Asia, and thus realising some of the **universal aspirations of Robert Owen** before they had even been expressed - though on a purely commercial scale. This first characteristic could make the Association and Brotherhood comparable to the "major companies", were not the concern for the training and advancement of **all** the people of Ampelakia so clearly expressed, were not active steps taken to meet this preoccupation and were not the enterprise a joint endeavour yet firmly implanted in its environment, which it completely transformed by a rapid and all-embracing development process. There is accordingly no means of comparison, **no common denominator** between the astonishingly modern ideas of the entire community of Ampelakia and the little store in Toad Lane, though the existence of the former in no way diminishes the stature of the latter.

Moreover, the Association and Brotherhood of Ampelakia was not concerned with organising the distribution of essential commodities, one of the main aims of the Rochdale Pioneers, nor with the raising and lending of money, which was the aim at Sobotiste (5), apart from adopting a few provisions, statutory or otherwise (6), to ensure the subsistence of the less privileged - whose numbers, incidentally,

decreased steadily between 1780 and 1811 according to travellers who visited Ampelakia at that time. The position of these promoters was therefore completely opposite to that adopted by those of the theorists on co-operation who thought that the cornerstone of co-operation could not be other than the consumer co-operative. Despite the unfavourable conditions prevailing at the time, the people of Ampelakia showed that **when a whole village unites** (7) it can succeed in organising and running undertakings calling for considerable investment and capital and thus in passing rapidly through the various stages of development. They also proved that thanks to this unity, and to the use of methods of management ahead of their time, it was possible for institutions based upon the disciplined observance of the rules and upon the development of education for all their members to play an important role in sectors of the economy in which, according to some, they had no place.

As the "focal point of all the undertakings of the people of Ampelakia", the Association and Brotherhood underwent a rapid expansion and became exceptionally prosperous, to the great advantage of the 6,000 inhabitants (8). It established trading posts in Ansbach, Bayreuth, Dresden, Hamburg and Leipzig in Germany, London in England, Trieste and Vienna in Austria, Amsterdam in Holland, Lyon and Rouen in France, Budapest in Hungary, Odessa in Russia, and Constantinople, Salonika and Smyrna in Turkey. It exported up to 3,000 135 kg bales of cotton per year, and by 1810 its capital had reached 20 million Turkish piastres.

Just as important, if not more so, were the social, cultural and educational activities of the Association and Brotherhood, at whose instigation many public works projects were carried out and magnificent dwellings were built. First and foremost, however, the educational and cultural level of the population was far higher than in towns of comparable size. Those who went abroad learned the language of the countries they visited. On their return to Ampelakia they went on speaking them and read foreign newspapers received mainly through a regular postal service organised with Germany. A theatre was built where plays by classical authors were put on. There was a School of Higher Studies, the famous "Hellenomoussio", where the learned scientists and professors of the day came to lecture. Its library contained a collection of scientific and technical books, and in 1804 the people of Ampelakia even gave financial help to Anthime Gazis for the printing of his famous dictionary of the Greek language.

Finally, the virtue of the "advantageous and beneficial system" on which stress should be laid today consists in the organisation of a structure closely bound up with its environment in which were equitably integrated (and remunerated):

- a "socialised" capital, the limited functions of which were strictly controlled;

- work for everybody: at Ampelakia the rule was in fact "work for all and all at work";

. the talent of the craftsmen dyers, merchants and managers,

within the framework of community-based economic relationships, socialised work methods and a profit-sharing system, and participation in the planning of expansion through collective and individual investment, leading to social advancement, access to responsibility and a change in social status for the workers.

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Of course there is no point in looking in either of the versions of the by-laws which we have at our disposal - and in which incidentally, the term "co-operative" was not used once - for a statement of the famous Rochdale principles **before their time**. But there is no doubt at all that after overcoming numerous difficulties and finding a means of associating labour, art and capital, the people of Ampelakia set about organising their whole lives, by their own efforts and for the benefit of all of them, on the basis of values ignored by most of the prominent people of the time.

It is not going too far to claim that the Ampelakia members were guided by at least five of the co-operative principles **reformulated** at the ICA Congress in Vienna, while even then they did not consider the principles of neutrality and cash sales to be fundamental although these were not thought to be outdated until 1966. In effect:

. participation in the results was in proportion to the activities of the members (articles 1, 12, 13, 15 and 19 of the 1780 by-laws and 3, 14 and 16 of those of 1795);

. interest paid on capital, however high it may appear, was limited (10) (articles 2, 3, 4, 6, 12 and 15 of 1780 and 4, 5, 8 and 16 of 1795);

. education and inter-co-operation (between producers, craftsmen and merchants) were the very cornerstones of the Association and Brotherhood (as reflected in most of the articles of both the 1780 and 1795 by-laws, explicitly or otherwise);

. the "door was open" to new members, so long as they could show proof of their ability and their moral integrity; several articles in both versions - and not the least important - laid down the procedure for the admission to membership of young people and of the children of members who died while the Association and Brotherhood was in existence (articles 12 and 13 of 1780 and 9 and 14 of 1795), while the preamble to the 1780 text specified that **each of the brothers** had been invited publicly and solemnly "to meet around the communal and fraternal table" for the purpose of founding the new Association and Brotherhood (this was no longer necessary in 1795). In return it was quite normal that the highest loyalty and entire fidelity should be demanded of the members, who could be expelled if they did not behave normally towards

their other brothers and did not mend their ways after being warned. As for the corollary of freedom of membership, and voluntary withdrawal, articles 6 and 11 of the 1780 by-laws let it be inferred that groups or individuals could leave the Association it they had a "good reason or cause", without notice, while article 8 of the 1795 text prescribes a period of notice for any elder wishing to leave "without reason and in order to defend (a) person expelled". However, the same article 8 does not require notice to be given for the expulsion of an "incorrigible" companion or for the possible voluntary withdrawal of a member. One cannot interpret as a restriction upon freedom of membership the ban on training apprentices for one's own purposes embodied in article 5 of the 1780 by-laws - but dropped from the 1795 version, presumably because it was no longer relevant. This prohibition can only be interpreted as one means of exacting fidelity to the Association and Brotherhood.

As concerns the principle of "democratic management", in the 1795 by-laws there is only one provision (the last paragraph of article 9) from which it might be inferred that this principle might have been observed in the Association and Brotherhood. The 1780 text clearly states that the by-laws have been adopted "in accordance with the opinions and proposals of all members of the Brotherhood and their unanimous decision". And in many important provisions the terms "we", "the Association" and "the groups" were used both in 1780 and in 1795.

It is practically certain, however, that the principle of "one man, one vote" was not adopted by the Association. Such an innovation would certainly have been mentioned, not only in the rules of the Association and Brotherhood but also in letters and accounts from travellers, consular reports, etc., which were so numerous and so detailed in other respects. It could not have escaped the notice of everybody who had dealings with Ampelakia. Moreover, it appears from what can be learned from various sources that the Association and Brotherhood was not made up of individuals. In 1780, it was a banding together of several groups, each with its own elders and leaders, who served as guarantors for "their" members and probably retained their autonomy as regards technical matters. In 1795, the situation was even clearer: article 7 states that the "Society is composed of two separate associations", that of the dyers and that of the merchants. These basic groups already had their own rules. For day-to-day management, their "heads" were probably expected to take such measures as they thought fit without assembling the members to consult them. But these are also reports stating that as the enterprise developed the meetings of members became more and more unruly or even stormy. This shows that such meetings must have been convened upon occasion. It is not certain that the by-laws were amended whenever the question of prolonging the existence of the Association and Brotherhood arose. It is even probable that their validity was extended several times without any fundamental changes, although the allocation of shares in the profits, the procedure for which was not set down in writing anywhere, was certainly modified at the end of each period. It was probably for this purpose that

meetings were convened, and the members then discussed other problems. A comparison between the 1780 and 1795 texts shows, moreover, that gradually the dyers were accorded more and more privileges and increasing responsibility for management, since their chief, Euthimios Dimitriou, one of the seven governors and elders in Ampelakia in 1780, became the equal of the leader of the merchants, George Sphartz, exercising jointly with him and with Jean Gargouli the functions of governor, arbitrator and administrator of the whole of the Association and Brotherhood.

It would be wrong, however, to assume that the lack of "traditional democratic management" (adapted in any case to circumstances in the large co-operative confederations and at Mondragon, where the votes are weighted to take account of various criteria) was the reason why the Association and Brotherhood finally went bankrupt in 1811.

Both the 1780 and the 1795 texts consist mainly of provisions whereby the people of Ampelakia could strengthen their unity, take the measures deemed to be the wisest for the future of the community and place the Association on an international footing - that is to say they are concerned with:

- the recruitment and fidelity of the members;
- the education, training and further training of the members and of the journeymen under them;
- the financial and commercial management.

The table which follows shows at a glance the differences between the two texts. It will be noted that except as concerns the number of officials of the Association and Brotherhood (11 in 1780 and only three in 1795), and the method of nominating those who were not presidents, governors and administrators of the entire Association and Brotherhood (named in the 1780 by-laws but chosen in 1795 by George Sphartz, Enthimios Demetriou and Jean Gargouli alone), the 1795 by-laws made only three important changes in the 1780 by-laws: the **abolition of the reduction** in the shares of the less capable members (article 3), which had been provided for in article 1 of the earlier text, the doubling of the duration of the Association, and easier access to the Association for compatriots (article 14 of 1795).

The other guiding principles remained virtually unchanged. Only a few procedural provisions were amended or made clearer, undoubtedly on account of the expansion in the activities of the Association and Brotherhood and the affirmation of its multinational character.

As concerns management, the 1795 by-laws were stricter, especially as concerns the emission of banker's drafts and the negotiation of bills of exchange. It is surprising, incidentally, that at the stage

it had reached by 1795, the Association and Brotherhood did not found its own bank, which might perhaps have saved it from bankruptcy. This is another lesson to be learned from Ampelakia: the need to have financial institutions appropriate to the actual nature of associations of this rather special kind. It is all the more curious in that the 1780 by-laws provided that members should free themselves of any financial commitments they had entered into prior to the founding of the Association and Brotherhood, and that the latter would find the capital necessary to enable the creditors concerned to be reimbursed (article 3).

If the Association and Brotherhood had taken this step, and if it had subsequently absorbed also the consumer sector, the Ampelakia experiment might well have been termed the first "Co-operative Republic".

R. Louis
D. Mavrogiannis

(translated from French)

Comparison of 1780 and 1795 by-laws

Subject	1780	1795
Initial duration	3 years, with stated intention that it shall last indefinitely (art. 1)	6 years (art. 2)
Headquarters	Ampelakia (art. 11)	Ampelakia (art. 10)
Trade name	Drossinos, Ioannis, Arsenis and Company United of Thessaly (arts. 14 and 18)	Brothers Swartz and Company (art. 15)
Periodicity of accounts	Provisional: yearly (art. 1). Over-all: every three years (art. 1)	Provisional: abolished. Over-all: every three years (art. 2)
Share in profits	Increased or reduced every three years (art. 1)	Increased only every three years, no more reductions (art. 3)
Interest on capital	12 % (arts. 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 15) for everybody	12 % (arts. 4, 5, 8, 16), except for orphans, 10 % (art. 4)
Capitalisation of interest	Yes (art. 2)	Possible only (1)
Borrowing from Association	Withdrawal of capital impossible (art. 4). Borrowing to reimburse debts or to cover personal expenses (arts. 4 and 3)	Same as in 1780 (arts. 5 and 6)
Officials	7 governors and elders in Ampelakia, 2 of whom were presidents of the Association, all named in the by-laws (art. 7) 4 governors for foreign countries, also named in the by-laws (art. 7), who could take certain decisions only with the prior consent of the governors in Ampelakia	3 governors, administrators and arbitrators for the entire Association, named in the by-laws, who themselves chose the governors for foreign countries (art. 1); the elder residing in Vienna (one of the three named in the by-laws) could appoint alone an assistant governor, responsible only to him (art. 9).

	1780	1795
		The governors abroad did not have to await authorisation before undertaking certain types of operations
Expulsion	For desobedience or prejudice caused to the Association, without notice but after being warned (arts. 5 and 6)	Without notice for any companion who remained incorrigible (art. 8), "despite warnings"
Voluntary withdrawal	Permissible for groups and for "anybody" without notice (arts. 6 and 11)	Permissible without notice for an "ordinary" member (art. 10), but with notice for an elder (art. 8)
Measures for benefit of children of a deceased member (male children only)	No reimbursement of capital if over 8 years of age, but payment of interest and allowance for upkeep (art. 12)	Payment of "pay" or "keeping of account", depending on the date of death (art. 13)
	Obligation to provide for training and offer opportunity to enter Association (art. 12)	No reference to obligation to provide for training or opportunity to enter Association (art. 13)
Training of future members	For the sons or relatives of living or deceased members (arts. 12 and 13)	For the sons or relatives of living members (art. 14)
		For the sons and relatives of "compatriots", not or not yet members (art. 14)

(1) Article 4 in fact refers only to the possibility of increasing the members' capital each year by an amount equal to the capital existing at the beginning of each period - irrespective of whether this was partly done through capitalisation of interest - but this was no longer compulsory as in 1780.

NOTES

(1) The information in our possession concerning Ampelakia is mainly taken from recent works written by Mr. D. Mavrogiannis, an ILO official, who is at present ILO Representative for the French-speaking countries of South-East Asia, and who submitted in 1967 to the University of Paris his "Documentary Research on the Ampelakia Co-operative Association", and who is now nearing completion, likewise in Paris, of his State Doctorate thesis, "The Ampelakia Co-operative Association (1780-1812): Contribution to the Social History of the Greek Co-operative Movement". In these two texts are to be found all the references to the documents and publications referring to the Ampelakia association of which knowledge exists today, including in particular those of Felix Beaujour, Bartholdy, Bjornstahl, E.D. Clarke, H.Holland, E. Dodwell, W.M. Leake, D. Urquhart, F. Pouqueville, D. Philipidis, G. Konstantas, I. Leonardos, Magnis, G. Philaretos, F. Michalopoulos, Th. Tzortzakis, N. Veis, Koukidis, El. Georgiou, I. Kordatos, Leontidis, G. Megas, Moutsopoulos and K. Karavidas, those of the Commercial Correspondence Collection for Salonika (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France), those of the Thessaly Collection, preserved in the National Library of Athens (Greece), those of the DOGANIS Collection preserved by the family of that name in Ampelakia, who are the descendants of an Ampelakia family which played an important role in the development of the Association - and, of course, those of F. Boulanger, who compiled, translated and published for the first time the text of the 1795 by-laws, of which an English translation will be found below (the original Greek text not having been traced), and G. Gharitakis, who published the Greek text of the 1780 by-laws in the historical review Neos Ellinomnimon (T.14.1917) (a translation of this text will also be found below). We wish also to thank especially the Agricultural Bank of Greece for having procured for us not only its brochure, "Ampelakia, Borough of Thessaly, the First Co-operative Association", Athens, 1963, but also a photocopy of the Greek text of the 1780 by-laws (see above), and to Prof. N. Pantazopoulos, of the University of Salonika.

(2) A certain amount of confusion exists as to the exact title of the Association. In the original 1780 by-laws it was called "Koini Syntrofia Kai Adelfotis". The literal equivalent in English would be "Unified (or United or Communal) Company (or Society) and Brotherhood". The terms "company", "ospiti" or "house" were generally used both by Greeks and by Europeans from the Levant in commercial transactions. The word "adelfotis", translated here as "brotherhood", was used in Greece only to designate non-commercial associations (spiritual, cultural, mutual aid, occupational). In the case of Ampelakia, it was certainly used to designate the dyers, although no document on the subject is available to us. It would therefore be more correct to say that to the members "Adelfotis" signified at the same time, and above all, a COMMUNITY OF PERSONS AND INTERESTS. Occasionally this term is used in the text instead of "Koini Syntrofia". F. Boulanger simplified the problem by translating the title "Syntrofia Kai Adelfotis" used in the 1795 by-laws as "Société et Confrérie" (Society and Brotherhood). But he was sometimes obliged to refer to the Ampelakia association either as a society or as a

brotherhood. He used the word "Company" only once (in article 15). In consular reports and travellers' accounts the terms "Company", "Society", "Association", "Parternership" and "Brotherhood", and phrases such as "a single Company" or "unified Company", were used alternately or indiscriminately. In their correspondence the members themselves also used the terms "System", "New System" or "Beneficial System".

So in order to avoid any misunderstanding on the subject, we have taken the initiative of using, in the new translation of the 1780 by-laws, the word "Association" which faithfully reflects the character of Ampelakia as the union of two occupational groups. However, we have translated word for word the trade name of the Association mentioned in articles 14 and 18, that is to say "and Company of Thessaly" and "Company United of Thessaly". But where the text of the by-laws lays emphasis on the community aspect of the union, or where it is designated in the original only by the word "Adelfotis", we have maintained the term "Brotherhood". We should like finally to point out that in modern Greek "Company" signifies a group or association operating exclusively for pecuniary gain, while "Society" can be used also of associations which are cultural, political, etc., in character.

In the Greek literature on the Association great importance is attached to the name it bestowed upon itself, and attempts have been made to define its legal meaning and significance. But it should be borne in mind that at that time no really adequate terms existed to emphasise the concept of co-operation on an equal footing between merchants and craftsmen. So all the members of the Association did was to qualify the "Company" as being "unified", and add the words "and Brotherhood", these terms conveying sufficiently clearly, in their eyes, the meaning of their new form of association.

More important than the exact meaning of any particular term used by those who have taken an interest in Ampelakia is, it seems to us, what they were striving to create. It is obvious that they were all aware that they had joined their forces in a "new system", not only from a legal but also from a social and community standpoint - a system different from everything that had gone before, from which they stood to gain financially, admittedly, but which also, and above all, was to broaden their social and cultural horizons.

(3) Cf. the appeals for unity by reference to the Gospel (1780 and 1795 preambles) and to Sciluros, King of Olbia, a city on the Euxine (Black Sea), between the second and the third century B.C. (see note (2) after the by-laws).

(4) H. Desroche, in AISC, No. 24, July-Dec. 1968, pp. 240-241.

(5) Cf. Co-operative Information, No. 2/71.

(6) Articles 4 and 12 of the 1780 by-laws and 5 and 13 of the 1795 by-laws. In addition there are documents to show that part of the profits was set aside to buy wheat for the poorer workers, pay hospital expenses, etc.

(7) See the article by J. Boniface in "Le Coopérateur de France", No. 614, 13-20 July 1974, about Bourbach-le-Haut (France), "Un village qui a de la chance" (A Lucky Village).

(8) Of the 6,000 inhabitants, a proportion participated directly in the formation of capital and the sharing of profits while the rest of the population participated indirectly through having a financial interest in the results.

(9) The Association undoubtedly handled more than 3,000 bales, since it sold cotton also in Greece and at markets in the neighbourhood.

(10) The rate of 12 % practised throughout the Balkans may appear high, but it was necessary due to the lack of ready cash and the risks to which undertakings were exposed.

(11) Article 7 of the 1795 by-laws also permitted the individual admission of "companions ... whom we have admitted by common agreement, without any surety".

✡

BY-LAWS

1780

Drawn up with the aid of God the Almighty in the month of January of the year 1780 in Ampelakia.

Both the rules of the Gospel and moral principles exalt the unshakeable strength of union and agreement. Christ, the King of kings, has clearly stated "where two or three are gathered in my name, there am I in the midst of them" (1); moreover, King Sciluros showed us by example (2) both the strength of union and the ineffectiveness and weakness of division.

Our unshakeable faith, taking inspiration from the appeal made to the two brothers, has constantly strengthened. Our ranks have grown by tens of thousands and have remained united in a common faith.

Consequently, we also, here present, red yarn merchants and craftsmen of this town of Ampelakia, wishing to base all our possession on the cornerstone, have decided, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ himself, to restore and reconstitute our Association and Brotherhood by reviving our ancient customs. We have publicly and solemnly invited each of our brothers to meet around the communal and fraternal table which we have set up, each contributing to the feast that best suited to the circumstances: the rich - generosity and love of his neighbour; the poor - patience, discipline and obedience in all things and proof of good faith.

Notes at the end of the text.

1795

Ambelakia, 1 January 1795.

The Lord says in the Gospel "Where two or three are gathered in my name, there am I in the midst of them";

The Prophet-King says: "The beginning of thy words is truth";

and

"The fear of God is pure, surviving throughout the centuries";

and

"By respecting them, thy servants will be well rewarded".

Consequently, we the undersigned, red yarn merchants and craftsmen of this town of Ambelakia, basing our existence on the cornerstone, in the name of our Lord himself, have decided to renew our Society and Brotherhood in order to exercise the trade of dyeing red and marketing cotton yarn and any other goods.

Consequently, the Association is based and relies on the following principles and rules:

1. In accordance with the opinions and proposals of all members of the Brotherhood and their unanimous decision, it has been agreed that the duration of the Association shall be three years (although the intention is that it shall last indefinitely).

However, it has been stipulated that provisional accounts shall be prepared each year for the craftsmen activities carried out in Ampelakia and that at the end of these three years an over-all joint balance will be established for the Association (3).

Taking into account the work done and the progress achieved by each person and his negligence or inefficiency, we shall then increase the share of those who have progressed and proved loyal; on the contrary, we shall reduce the share of those who have been negligent, lazy or incapable.

This clause is in agreement with the principle of divine justice: "Good and faithful servant, you have been faithful over a little, I will set you over much" (4).

We have established the following articles as the basis of our Society:

Article 1

(See Sentence opposite to Article 7 of the text of 1780)

Article 2

In accordance with the opinion and decision of the entire Brotherhood, the present Society is established for six years; however, at the end of three years, a general balance shall be drawn up for all operations both in our country and in Germany.

The goods of our industry, yarns in skeins, etc. wherever they may be located, shall be immediately entered on the new account with their respective values and the generally accepted prices recognised as reasonable.

The red yarn, cottons and other goods in Germany shall be received after one year as cash, but arrears must be collected and the totality credited to the old account, without any deduction for reserves.

Article 3

In the course of these three years and prior to the last six months, the shares of the associates shall be reviewed: the less capable shall receive the same shares as they had before, but the shares of those who have shown themselves to be capable shall be gradually increased up to the sixth year, without however reducing the shares of the others.

2. Each year, after the provisional accounts have been drawn up, a profit of 12 per cent will first of all be calculated for each companion, based on his contribution to that made by each group to the initial capital. This interest will be capitalised for the following year and similarly at the end of the second and third years (5). "Friend, I am doing you no wrong; did you not agree with me for a denarius? Take what belongs to you" (6).

3. It has also been stipulated that the amount of loans already contracted by each group outside the Association shall be paid into its capital, provided that the rate of interest on these loans is less than that established by the Association (7).

If, on the contrary, the rate of interest on these loans is greater than or equal to that adopted by the Association, each group concerned shall reimburse its loans to its creditors. The Association shall then undertake to find capital at a lower rate of interest, either in Ampelakia or in Europe or in other countries in which the Association operates.

4. The Association decides that any member of the Brotherhood, whether in Ampelakia or abroad, may withdraw part of his capital whenever he needs it to cover personal expenditure or reimburse some other debt contracted in Ampelakia, provided that he pays the same interest on this sum as he receives on his capital, i.e. 12 per cent annually.

Article 4

We have decided that the interest on associates' capital shall be 12 per cent and that of orphans 10 per cent. Each year up to the sixth, a capital similar to the first may be added.

Article 5

The Society fixes for all small amounts which associates require an interest of 12 per cent for six months only of the year in which they are requested and 12 per cent for all of the subsequent year and so on until the end. If one of the associates wishes, for his own purposes, to withdraw part of his capital, the interest shall be calculated up to the end of December and so on, annually.

5. The groups undertake not to lend to persons not belonging to the Association money withdrawn from the capital deposited with the Association.

Nor is any companion authorised to withdraw any amount from his capital for the purpose of personal commercial deals, nor to train new apprentices for his own purposes.

On the contrary, each companion shall safeguard the interests of the Association and act solely in its interests and hence to the benefit of the Brotherhood as a whole, this in the fear of God and for the sake of his soul.

Finally, no companion may provide surety for a person not belonging to the Association, even if it is a member of his family, if this surety would engage the responsibility of the Association. Any such surety shall engage only the group to which the person giving it belongs.

Consequently, if a member of any group disregards this rule and thus causes prejudice to the Association, his sponsor and guarantor vis-à-vis the Association shall be responsible for any loss so that the Association does not in fact suffer.

Article 6

Each associate undertakes not to lend his capital or that of the Society to any outside person and is not authorised to use any part of his capital for private business. If he does so secretly or openly, any losses shall be his responsibility and profits shall belong to the Society. No associate may serve as guarantor for an outside person or one of his relatives in a case where ultimate responsibility would fall on the Society; however, if an associate has a friend or relative he wishes to help by a loan from the Society, he shall give his surety to the Society so that it is protected; if no money is available, he shall be free to find funds amongst persons outside the Association, on his own responsibility, but without participating in any form of speculation.

Article 7

As our Society is composed of two separate Associations, i.e. the Brothers Sphartz and that of Enthimios Demetriou, and these associations have some members with limited resources, each of these associates shall be recognised as elder and chief, and serve as guarantor for his protégés and companions; thus, should one of these act improperly or, by his fault, cause loss to the Society (please God that this

6. However, if the recalcitrant companion remains incorrigible and continues to cause losses, irregularities and trouble and consequently has to be expelled so that this rotten limb does not cause disease in the entire body of the Brotherhood, his sponsor must return to him the capital which he paid into the Association, increased only by the agreed interest of 12 per cent annually, without any share of profits. It is thus that a recalcitrant member will be expelled.

If, subsequently, the actions of the companion thus expelled cause the Association prejudice from outside, any resulting loss shall be borne by his initial guarantor.

Any group wishing to leave the Brotherhood without good reason or cause shall similarly be expelled. In other words, the group shall withdraw the capital which it brought to the Association, increased by the 12 per cent interest annually but without any claim to a share in profits.

Should such a group have caused prejudice to the Association, the loss shall be deducted from the capital of the group in question so that the Association is not exposed to any loss.

may never happen!), the said guarantor or elder shall be responsible and the Society shall not suffer any loss. An exception is made for those companions whose Society serves as guarantor and whom we have admitted by common agreement, without any surety.

Article 8

If any companion, protected by an elder, remains recalcitrant and incorrigible despite warnings and continues to follow the path of evil, causing disorder and confusion, he shall be expelled to prevent the entire Brotherhood being upset. In such a case, his guarantor (once the general accounts have been drawn up) shall retain his expenses and value of the damage caused; if the Society suffers losses, it shall retain the corresponding sum and hand over to the member, with the agreed 12 per cent interest, any remaining capital which he may still have in the Association. However, if there is no deposited capital, then the deficit shall be recovered from the guarantor's capital; if the person expelled had sought to prejudice the Society abroad, the guarantor shall be responsible for this damage. Similarly, if one of the elders wishes, without reason and in order to defend the person expelled, to leave the Society, he may not do so until the third year. During this time, he shall perform his duties with all necessary care and obey his superiors. If not, he also shall be expelled and the Society shall act towards him in the same manner as towards the recalcitrant member, so as to protect itself against all prejudice and risk.

7. As the Association will have activities both here in Ampelakia and in Europe and other countries, the Brotherhood nominates the following persons as governors and elders: in Ampelakia, Hadji-Kostas, son of Hadji-Drossinos, Drossinos, son of Hadji-Ivos, Ioannis and Kostas Sfortzis, Ivos, son of Hadji-Drossinos, Euthymios, son of Dimitrios and Ioannis Mezevyris: abroad, Arsenis, son of Hadji-Prassas, Nikolaos, son of Pedios, Georgias Sfortzis and Nikolaos, son of Mihail (8).

These all be considered as governors and administrators of the entire Brotherhood.

8. Amongst the governors serving in Ampelakia, Drossinos son of Hadji-Ivos (9) and Ioannis Sfortzis are elected and invested as presidents (10) and administrators of the Association. In this capacity, they have to keep and control the funds and receive themselves the sums which each companion deposits with the Association as well as the amounts of loans made outside the Association; of these two, Drossinos, son of Hadji-Ivos, must also establish and sign the promissory notes (11).

9. The governors and administrators nominated for foreign countries may, by delegation of power, post to any suitable place, in accordance with their skills and qualifications, those whom they have chosen amongst the persons already working for the Association. The same shall apply to young persons.

Regarding the latter, the same governors and administrators are responsible for informing us (12), by common agreement, of persons without employment, their assiduity and any indiscipline; in all these spheres, the governors and administrators shall act in accordance with our decision (12).

Article 1

We have chosen as governors and arbitrators: George Sphartz, Enthimios Demetriou and Jean Gargouli; they shall be governors and administrators of the Brotherhood and shall be empowered to nominate the governors and heads in Germany and elsewhere and to assign duties to each.

Article 9

The aforementioned governors and administrators are authorised to select from amongst them and by common agreement the one whom they consider worthy and capable of being placed over the others in the foreign countries. It is the person elected who must satisfy the requirements and supervise the work of the Society and assign duties to each person. If the chosen governor refuses to go abroad to the country indicated by the other governors, the Society shall, without any other consideration, expell him and act towards him as explained in article 8. Moreover, if any old or new associate abroad fails to obey the governor nominated or

These governors are also authorised to undertake any other deals (13) and exchange operations of advantage and profit to the Association. However, they may carry out such operations only in complete agreement with all the governors concerned and after having notified us immediately of all operations proposed, explaining the conditions under which these operations are to be undertaken and having obtained our authorisation before proceeding; in these spheres alone, they shall always be subordinate to us. In all cases, they shall take care never to act contrary to our directions or orders.

10. As regards the governors and elders in Ampelakia, they shall direct each of our Brothers already here in Ampelakia or returning from abroad to whatever duties they consider appropriate. These Brothers must be obedient and submissive towards the elders and show diligence and attachment to the Brotherhood.

sent and causes disorder, the governor shall advise him in his own interests and if the advice is not taken shall report fully to the Society - in the fear of God - and subsequently apply our decision.

The governor or elder residing in Vienna has full power to appoint abroad an able assistant governor from amongst the associates there; the assistant governor shall invariably obey the orders of the governor in Vienna and supervise in all things those around him.

The same governors are authorised to undertake every type of trade (13) which might be useful and beneficial to the Society, this with the agreement and approval of the associates around them. However, they have an obligation, when they undertake any type of operation, to inform us immediately, indicating the type of profitable deal to be undertaken, but without awaiting our consent to act, merely taking care to do nothing which might be contrary to our orders or guidance.

11. As the headquarters of the Brotherhood is here in Ampelakia, anybody wishing to withdraw from the Association will be unable to do so validly elsewhere than in Ampelakia to which he must return and appear in person in order to obtain the settlement of his account and the due reimbursement of any debts towards any other person.

Article 10

As the headquarters of the Society is here in Ambelakia, the accounts shall be sent here for examination and closing and not to other countries such as Turkey or Germany. Should any associate residing in these countries wish to withdraw from the Society without presenting himself in Ambelakia for the checking of his accounts, then if he does not have confidence in the statement of account which the Society sends him from here, he shall be free to give somebody power of attorney to examine our accounts. The Society has no obligation to send him registers or a detailed account; moreover, the person given power of attorney must also be a compatriot of ours, with a good reputation in one of the two Societies of our Association. Having given the necessary receipts, he shall receive that which is due.

Article 11

It has been decided by common agreement that for the handing over of every account, in Turkey as in Germany, all sums shall be entered to the last denier, without any exception whatsoever. However, should there be any deficit, whether large or small, it shall be debited to the account.

Article 12

The Society further decides not to increase the number of bills of exchange in respect of the negotiation of drafts which our associates were accustomed to carry out with traders abroad to facilitate and advance the payments which we had to make.

12. It is stipulated that if, during the lifetime of the Association, one of us should die during the first three months of any year, his heirs shall receive no part of the profits, but merely a sum corresponding to fair payment for the work effectively carried out by the deceased person and the capital deposited by him plus the agreed interest. However, if the death occurs during the second half of the year, the deceased person's account shall be kept normally until the end of the year. If the deceased person leaves behind a son who has attained the age of eight, we must not pay back the father's capital immediately. However, as we are all decided to remain in this Brotherhood, united for ever - merely adjusting each one's share in profits every three years in accordance with article 1 - we have an obligation, in our soul and conscience, to keep our deceased Brother's capital in the Association and to give the same rate of interest as we receive ourselves, i.e. 12 per cent annually, without making any payments to his family other those necessary for its upkeep.

Once the deceased person's son is older, we, the governors, must take care of everything affecting and necessary for his well-being, including amongst other things sending him to Europe and teaching him there also everything necessary for his training. If we consider that he is making

Should our associates be in need, they shall not even be authorised to negotiate drafts with any foreign country, no matter how much capital it might have; they shall deal solely with our compatriots, so as not to be obliged in their turn to meet the demands of foreigners. If they fail to respect this clause, any losses shall be borne by them.

Article 13

Should one of our Brothers die seven months before the end of the first year, his pay shall be 60 piastres monthly until the end of the year; however, if he dies after first seven months, his account shall be kept as though he were living, until the end of the year. If death occurs in the first quarter of the second year, his pay shall be entered as indicated above until the end of December; but if it occurs after the fourth month, his account shall be kept until the end of the year as though he were still alive.

The third year will be dealt with like the second.

progress, we must, from the end of his eighteenth year, establish his fair share in profits in the light of his ability.

13. Moreover, should one of us wish to send his son or a relative to Europe to learn all aspects of trade, the travel expenses shall be borne by the person sending the relative. On arrival in Europe, he shall be welcomed by the governors, who for one year shall teach him the language of the country, book-keeping and all other necessary skills. The cost of food, clothing and instruction by the teachers during this first year shall also be borne by the person sending him.

However, at the end of this year, the governors shall be obliged to take him into the service of the Association whilst continuing to teach him for a further year everything necessary for trading activities, under the responsibility of his guarantor, without any payment from the Association during this apprenticeship, other than the sums corresponding to normal expenditure on clothing and food. The apprentice shall then work for the Association for one year and, still under the responsibility of a guarantor, shall receive a fair wage. If, after this second year, the apprentice has shown himself to be sensible, thrifty and suited to trade, the governors shall determine the fair share in profits which he should be awarded. If not, the apprentice shall continue to work as a paid employee.

Article 14

If one of us wishes to send his son or a relative to Germany to take part in trade, he must pay the travel expenses. Upon arrival, the governors must receive him well and let him study the language of the country, accounting and acquire the necessary knowledge, all this for so long as the person sending him wishes. The cost of food, clothing, teachers, etc. will be borne by the person sending him. Once his studies are completed, he shall be taken into the service of the Society and be taught all aspects of trade for one year, receiving as sole recompense the necessary clothing and an advance. At the end of the year, he shall be obliged to serve the Society for another year with reasonable wages. After this period, if he has behaved wisely and shown himself thrifty and able, he shall be given a reasonable share of the profits; if not, he shall serve as an employee.

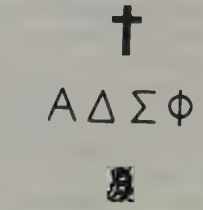
Even if one of our compatriots wishes his son or a relative to serve in one of the shops of the country in order to acquire experience, such trainees shall serve at least one year without payment. At the end of this year, he shall serve the Society with appropriate wages for another two years, and if he shows himself able, shall be given a suitable share in profits; if not, he shall serve as an employee. However, in view of his youth, he shall be guaranteed by a sponsor.

If one of these young apprentices, or even other companions already sharing in the profits, disobeys, acts incorrectly, is not thrifty, does not execute promptly the duties assigned to him or if it is found that he plays cards or billiards or any other dissipated game, no one governor alone in Vienna may report these facts to Ampelakia. The governors must first of all collect indisputable proof of the apprentice's or companion's misconduct and then, in fear of God and in their soul and conscience, and in a fatherly spirit, shall advise him how to correct his behaviour. However, if he continues to lead the same life, the governors shall, by common agreement, disclose the facts to us without adding anything or being moved by any strong emotions but acting in fear of God. Then, in the light of this information, the apprentice or companion concerned shall be expelled from the Association in the manner foreseen in article 6.

14. It is also decided that for all commercial operations, wherever carried out, the Association shall use the trademark shown opposite (14) and that the words "and Company of Thessaly" shall be added below the name of the signatory after every signature given abroad (15).

Article 15

It has been decided by common agreement that the following trademark



will be used in every deal in every country in which the Society trades, and that the signature shall be recognised in the form "Brothers Swartz and Company".

15. Finally, on the expiry of the agreed period of three years, the over-all and final accounts of the Association and Brotherhood shall be drawn up. We shall first calculate the capital sums invested by the companions, with an interest of 12 per cent annually, then that of loans made by the Association either in Ampelakia or abroad, with their interest, and lastly the general expenses of the Association: rent paid for shops and dwellings, food costs and other current expenditure, including the wages of the employees in Ampelakia, Europe and elsewhere. Then all profit which our generous Lord has granted us shall be shared as agreed and certified by our own signatures, in accordance with the share in profits already established in writing (17), each agreeing to receive his share, proportionately to what is available in cash, goods or credit. The Lord grant that there shall be no losses, but should there be any, they shall be shared in the same way.

16. All this has been decided of our own free will and after due reflection. By our signatures we undertake to respect these rules and pray God, the dispenser of all things, to bless us and dwell in us. If, by his acts, one of us should unsettle and disrupt the Brotherhood and Association before the appointed period, may God disperse his goods and chattels like wisps of straw being threshed during the summer and may he be damned for eternity. (At this point, each companion shall say "so be it, so be it!").

17. Consequently, as proof of all this and to serve as a guarantee for all, this agreement has been drawn up in two copies and confirmed by the signature below of our

Article 16

Finally, if the present Society is to be dissolved, all associates shall be warned six months in advance (16). Capital deposited with the Society shall be distributed proportionately to the capital contributed by each associate with 12 per cent interest. Cash borrowed by the Society abroad shall be reimbursed as soon as requested by the creditors. Any goods here and in Germany shall be divided equally and drawn by lot in accordance with custom. Profits shall be shared in the same way (and losses as well - but the Lord grant that we shall not have any!). Each associate shall receive arrears, without the retention of any voluntary reserves, and shall transmit them to the commission responsible for receiving the books and liquidating the Society's accounts in accordance with the special convention which shall then be drawn up.

Article 17

The shares of each associate are determined by common agreement as follows: may God in heaven, Christ, leader of the peace, grant us, the humble, his heavenly blessing and sow in our souls the seeds of peace and agreement, may he fill us with his grace, bless our undertakings and our efforts with his spiritual blessing and consolidate our Society for us and our children's children!. Amen.

Holy Bishop and our own signatures and seals so that it shall have authority and value in all places and before all courts.

18. In addition to the provisions of the foregoing clauses, it is added that all the Association's deals shall be carried out and its accounts shall be kept in the names of Drossinos, son of Hadji-Ivos; Ioannis, son of Dimitrios Sfortzis; and Arsenis, son of Hadji-Nikos. Consequently, the governors in Vienna and our companions working in other places must use only the foregoing first names on behalf of the Association in customs operations, official correspondence, accounts and on promissory notes, i.e.: "Drossinos, Ioannis, Arsenis and Company United of Thessaly". This then is the trade name to be used for the Association abroad.

19. It is further stipulated that the present reorganised Association shall operate in Ampelakia from 1 January 1780 and in Vienna and elsewhere from 1 May 1780 for a period of three years as laid down in other sections of the present agreement.

However, six months before the end of the third year, consultation shall take place everywhere regarding continuation of the Association and adjustment of the profit distribution in accordance with the provisions of articles 1 and 13 above.

Here follows a list of 45 chief associates, together representing 28 shares, at the head of which are Swartz and Enthimios Demetriou. These are followed by the signature of all these associates accepting the present agreement and undertaking to apply all its provisions as good Christians.

NOTES

(1) Matthew XVIII-20. Translation of the Westminster Study Bible: "For where two or three are gathered in my name, there am I in the midst of them".

(2) When dying, Sciluros asked each of his 80 sons to break a bundle of arrows. As none could do so, he took each arrow separately and broke it easily, thus demonstrating to them that they would be powerful if they remained united but would lose their strength if they separated and fought one another. Plutarch. Maximes des Rois et Hommes illustres. Plutarque Moralia collection, Teuber, Vol. II, page 8.

(3) Note by the translator from Greek to French: Including commercial operations abroad.

(4) Matthew XXV-21 and 23. Translation of the Westminster Study Bible: "Well done, good and faithful servant; you have been faithful over a little, I will set you over much". C.f. Luke XIX-17: "Well done, good servant! Because you have been faithful in a very little, you shall have authority over ten cities". (Translation of the Westminster Study Bible).

(5) In fact, at the end of the third year, this capitalisation of interest would be carried over into the first year of the Association's extended existence (cf. articles 1 and 19).

(6) Matthew XX-13: Translation of the Westminster Study Bible: "Friend, I am doing you no harm; did you not agree with me for a denarius? Take what belongs to you, and go".

(7) Note by the translator from Greek to French: it being understood that the Association would then reimburse the creditor itself.

(8) Note by the translator from Greek to French: It will be noted that the statutes do not stipulate the duration of the terms of office which, so far as concerns the elders of the Greek municipalities, was in principle either one year or three years (also the duration of the Association), according to known documents.

(9) Hadji: name given to Christians who made the pilgrimage to the holy places.

(10) Literal translation: "the heads".

(11) Note by the translator from Greek to French: The original text is insufficiently clear to determine whether it is a matter merely of promissory notes or also of other documents relating to the Association's financial control.

(12) Note by the translator from Greek to French: The governors and elders of Ambelakia.

(13) Note by the translator from Greek to French: In addition to the usual operations with cotton and yarn, e.g. the purchase of goods (and, as regards the 1795 text, exchange operations).

(14) The original text must show this "trademark" as do the statutes of 1795, but it was not received.

(15) Cf. also article 18.

(16) In connection with this time limit, see also article 19, last paragraph of the 1780 statutes.

(17) In a document which was to be appended to the statutes (cf. list mentioned at the end of article 17 of the 1795 text).

Co-operatives as Third Sector Housing [1]

In the field of housing, there is nothing quite so innovative and different as non-profit continuing co-operatives. Indeed, they are not only a new form of tenure in Canada, they are almost revolutionary, flying in the face of cherished traditions and conventional attitudes. They combine proprietary rights with the concept of non-profit; they put residents (members) in the position of both landlord and tenant; they create non-market housing that is privately owned; they encourage future occupants of multiple housing to have a hand in planning their accommodation; and they provide for a broad mix of incomes in a society accustomed to think that housing must be arranged in islands of income groupings. Revolutionary ideas all. So much so that these co-operatives sometimes appear to be trying to do the impossible.

And yet, when we examine closely the concepts behind a non-profit co-operative, or better still, see them in actual practice in a well-conceived co-operative project, we realise that this new and different form of housing is a thoroughly logical answer to many of the herculean housing problems of modern society. We are obviously committed to greater and greater urbanisation. Pressure on land will inexorably force us into various forms of multiple housing and in time reduce the proportion of single-detached houses to a much smaller number. At the same time, citizens in modern society are demanding more and more control over their own affairs, including housing. Put all these elements together - growth of cities, pressure on land, multiple housing, runaway inflation, consumer control - and you have the rational result: non-profit housing in multiple form owned by those who live in it. And that's what a non-profit continuing co-operative is.

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(1) By Dr. A.F. Laidlaw, Consultant in Co-operatives and Community Education, Adviser for Co-operative Housing and Community Development to the Community Housing Division of the Central Mortage and Housing Corporation, in Nos. 2 and 3, vol. 5, of "Housing and People", published by the Canadian Council on Social Development, whom we herewith thank for permission to reprint.

The Co-operative Concept

But while the co-operative way may be as right as rain rand as natural as the sea is salt, it cannot come about easily for substantial reasons. The concept is not readily grasped if we think in traditional ways. For example, in a society where capitalism is virtually a religion, we are accustomed to think of all business and essential services being fragmented among investors, management and consumers, that is, those who own, those who control and those who use. Banking is a prime example. Shareholders, the banking elite that runs the system, and the customers, are quite separate and live in three different worlds. Capitalism is essentially a disjointed system, with each of the three elements looking after its own interests. Co-operatives are the very antithesis of this, for they are enterprises in which owners, those who control and those who use, are all the same people : this is essentially an integrated system.

The co-operative approach basically tries to bring about some sort of balance between producers and consumers in a market where the producers have long held away. The producers on the one hand are builders, developers, landlords, mortgage lenders, planners, professionals, suppliers, and real estate companies and, traditionally, their control has been all but complete. Consumers on the other hand are home buyers, tenants, mortgagors, borrowers, purchasers and users of the end product and their bargaining strength has generally been feeble - they haven't written many of the rules and conditions. A co-operative puts them in a position to do so, where they can at least bargain from the strength of a group.

If the strength of the average citizen has been weak in the housing market, what of the poor? Of course, they have had no bargaining power at all, nor were they supposed to have any. The only fulcrum from which they could exert any leverage was pity or charity, and that has been pretty uncertain and shifting in the matter of housing.

A good example of this is found in the original provisions of the National Housing Act (NHA) Section 15 (formally 16), for limited dividend housing. A group of sponsors or a charitable organisation could borrow funds at a favourable rate to provide housing for low-income families, but these same families could not borrow to provide housing for themselves co-operatively. The conventional wisdom held that if certain people needed assistance or a subsidy for housing, then they must be incapable of managing it and therefore be barred from owning it. The NHA amendments of 1973 recognised, among other things, the right of low-income people to be owners of the multiple housing they occupied. Through a co-operative they can be their own sponsors.

This, it should be pointed out, is the essential difference between a continuing co-operative and other kinds of third sector housing. Many thousands of Canadians and a variety of agencies and organisations are busily engaged in getting housing for individuals and families in need. But in ordinary non-profit projects there are sponsors in the position of landlord, and some may not be any more

responsive or reliable than public housing authorities. The co-operative is different; it requires the residents themselves to take over full responsibility.

A Different Kind of Co-operative

The non-profit housing co-operative is such a new and different concept that it is sometimes not well understood by seasoned co-operators long accustomed to other projections of the co-operative idea - credit unions, consumer co-operatives and so forth. In these, membership may be casual and desultory. One hears about members who are "inners" and "outers". But in a housing co-operative, one's membership is firm and continuous. One can leave, of course, but he cannot be in one month, out the next and back again when he pleases. The commitment to membership is firm, not casual.

Furthermore, membership in a housing co-operative is obviously a family affair, with all the implications and complications that it entails. A person may belong to a credit union, with little participation or involvement on the part of other family members, but obviously this cannot happen in a housing co-operative. Membership calls for continuous involvement in community affairs, and it embraces the whole family.

A further important point of difference from most other co-operatives is the participation of government and various public authorities in co-operative housing. Canadian co-operatives generally have prided themselves on self-reliance and independence came from within. But housing is a different kind of enterprise, usually calling for a great deal of assistance or concurrence from various levels of government - municipal, provincial and federal. This is especially true of housing that provides accommodation for people of low income.

Finally, the very concept of non-profit is confusing to some. In a conventional co-operative, for example a consumer's shop, the aim is service at cost; whatever profit accrues to the co-operative belongs to the members. But in a housing co-operative operated on a non-profit basis, any advantage in costs must be taken in the form of reduced monthly charges. The distinction is subtle and usually academic, until circumstances require the disposal of the assets of the co-operative, for they cannot be distributed among the members currently living in the project so as to yield a personal gain to anyone. Non-profit in continuing co-operatives goes all the way. Thus, housing co-operatives are at once a unique form of housing and a very special kind of co-operative.

Another way to explain the non-profit character of this type of housing is to say it is non-market housing. The individual homeowner has a dual relationship to his house: it is both shelter and investment. But in a non-profit continuing co-operative, the ownership is collective and is for shelter only, in other words, for use. A member in this kind of co-operative occupies a particular unit as his home, but when he leaves he cannot sell it because he has it under

leasehold. As long as he remains, he pays only for the use of housing: on departure he takes only the cash contribution he made to capital, plus the cost of changes or improvements in the unit approved by the co-operative's board of directors. (Regulations in British Columbia, for example, provide that such changes or improvements cannot exceed 10 per cent of the basic cost of a unit).

In brief, the concepts inherent to non-profit housing co-operatives are, to many people, quite radical. Because of this we have to reconcile ourselves to the fact that sound co-operatives are not going to spring up everywhere overnight. They are going to take time and the process may be slow until a firm foundation is laid.

Proof that co-operatives can be developed to form a major sector of housing is provided by four Scandinavian countries: Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, which together have built over 1.4 million units of co-operative housing to date. In 1972 co-operatives accounted for 80,000 new units, or 30 per cent of all housing in the four countries. In Poland, to take another example, the proportion of co-operative units to total housing production is much higher and it is highly significant that while the percentage of state housing to all new housing in Poland fell from 52 per cent from 1961 to 65 to 29 per cent from 1966 to 70, the figures for co-operatives rose from 16 per cent to 44 per cent between the two periods.

The People

But who are the potential members of non-profit housing co-operatives? Where are the clients? Which Canadians are likely to turn to them? There are several groups to whom co-operative housing is appealing.

1. The most obvious are those who prefer to or are obliged for one reason or another to rent accommodation. They are not few in number, for about half of Canadians live in housing they do not own. Many who do not enjoy living under the usual landlord-tenant relationship, or who wish to escape the control of rapacious landlords or the overbearing managers of rental projects, would prefer accommodation where they share proprietary rights with the other residents.

2. Low-income and other disadvantaged people who have weak bargaining power and little choice in the housing market will normally welcome the opportunity for membership, but the terms must match their ability to pay.

3. Young people who aspire to home-ownership often join a co-operative while saving money for a down-payment on a home. Some will remain when they find it to their liking.

4. Many families now in public housing would prefer living where they have decision-making and community responsibilities, especially if the public housing project carries a stigma.

5. Minority and ethnic groups having difficulties securing decent rental accommodations would likely find the co-operative attractive.

6. Finally, many senior citizens and couples facing retirement wish to be relieved of the everyday burdens of home ownership, and would like to sell large homes they no longer need and move to more suitable accommodation where they have security of tenure. Co-op Villa in Abbotsford, B.C. is a good example of this. The senior citizens in this project do not feel they are living under the paternalistic eye of a benign sponsor, because they are full-fledged members of the co-operative.

Experience shows that over a number of years the members of a continuing co-operative fall into two broad classes - those who are more or less temporary, remaining for a few years and then moving on, either by necessity or preference, and those who are permanent, having found the environment and lifestyle they like, and wish to keep.

The Educational Process

Fundamental to the whole co-operative concept in housing is the educational process by which a group of people come together and prepare themselves for the responsibilities of owning and running a project. Experience shows there is no way to circumvent this process and end up with a viable and successful co-operative community. Membership formation must begin early, long before a key is turned. A newspaper writer in Victoria, B.C., who observed the members' educational program in a recently completed project explained: "Only in a co-operative housing development do owners become neighbors before they move in".

A typical neighbourhood in a large Canadian city is essentially a collection of individual purchasers who have made no commitment to mutuality and interdependence. But a co-operative undertaking depends on acting as a group, reaching difficult decisions by common agreement, and learning through trial and error. It also needs the careful delegating of authority from members to directors, and from directors to management.

A successful housing co-operative is not just so many units of shelter but also a community of people who have come through a time-consuming exercise in which they have learned to be good neighbours and to create something akin to an old-time village within a city. In such a process, of course, some will drop out along the way because they find the necessary self-discipline required in a co-operative too much for them.

The question of optimum size for a co-operative project is often raised. There can be no firm answer for all situations. In Canada continuing co-operatives vary from about 20 units to almost 400. The ones over 100 or so obviously have certain advantages through economy of large scale, but those under 100 enjoy other advantages and easier communication and participation in community matters.

Three Prerequisites

But the co-operative concept plus the people plus education are not enough. Three additional prerequisites must be present or must be found. The first is financing. This is not the formidable obstacle it used to be. In the past five years, and especially since the NHA amendments of 1973 became law, continuing co-operatives have been able to get financing more readily, and the special assistance provided for non-profit housing makes it possible for them to include low-income persons and families - indeed, makes it mandatory for them to do so if they are to get concessional terms.

The second prerequisite is land, and this hurdle can be tackled only by some sort of partnership arrangement with all three levels of government. There is no known way to build housing at moderate cost on high-cost land. Government must step in and make land available if continuing co-operatives for people of low and moderate incomes are to fulfil their role in national programs. The obvious solution is the leasing of public lands under special terms for long periods. This has been done for several projects in three provinces and is declared government policy in British Columbia.

Some comments on land policies in Canada would be appropriate but there is little space for them here. I believe that someone would have to call up the ghost of Henry George to bring Canadians back to their senses on the land question. If we allowed the same exploitation of air that we have allowed of land, it would be considered monstrous. But in the case of land we have grown accustomed to what is monstrous.

The third prerequisite is the delivery system. This is the means and the organisation to put housing in place, the system that takes a group grom a to z through the labyrinth that links the need and desire for housing to the end product ready to live in. As with all third sector housing in Canada, this is the weakest part of the co-operative structure. What is required is an intermediary body to deal with all the agencies, professionals and entrepreneurs that provide the services and elements that go into the physical product. Whether we call it "mother society" or "resource group" or something else, such an organisation is the key to development of any significant size. Without it each new group will have to invent the wheel all over again.

Co-operative and other forms of housing in the third sector require a great deal of thinking by those who make overriding housing policies, thinking that looks at alternatives to the two obvious and well-recognised sectors of housing - private ownership and public housing. They also need time, enough time for people to accept changes in such basic matters as the shelter they live under.

The idea of profit in housing is so firmly established in the minds of Canadians as to be virtually indestructible. Visiting quite

a successful co-operative project in British Columbia last year, I was told by one of the members that he was saving perhaps 60 pounds a month by being a member of the co-operative (this was based on the approximate figure for comparable market rental accommodation). When asked in good humor what he was doing with the difference he saved each month, his reply was, "I'm saving it up to buy land to make me some money".

Laws Regulations

General

Co-operation, Co-operativism ?
Notes on Certain Provisions in Recent Co-operative Legislation ✲

The question of the reform of production, processing and distribution patterns is becoming an increasingly live issue, often because of the pressure exerted by the young generations, anxious to bring about greater justice and solidarity (1). Certain prosperous firms (2) are adopting "more human" management techniques, creating internal information systems, and even instituting new forms of relationships between capital and labour. Co-operatives too, are having to review policies hitherto followed with regard to their own employees. Lastly, when bankruptcy comes, the creation of co-operatives is more and more frequently envisaged (3).

In the past few years, there has been an increasing volume of legislation devoted to co-operatives (4). In some countries, this legislation is the first to be enacted; elsewhere, former legislation has simply been refurbished in whole or in part. These enactments sometimes apply to the co-operative movement as a whole, and sometimes to one or other of its branches only.

There is no necessary connection between the two things. But one trait in common they do seem to have-they reflect a desire to do away with the old head-on clash of interests and to move gradually towards some form of collaboration. Incidentally, is the world not now beholding something rather similar, in view of the efforts being made to induce the energy and raw-material-producing countries to sit down to talks with the countries which are the biggest consumers?

✲ By R. Louis (ILO Co-operative Branch).

See footnotes at the end of the text.

Against such a background, must we assume that "co-operativism", considered very largely as Utopian since first formulated 150 years ago, is no longer so considered? Does the co-operative legislation recently adopted do anything to make co-operatives more credible? Is it such as to conduce to a far-reaching change in society, brought about without costly and usually fruitless clashes?

Can we go any distance towards answering these questions after analysing the Acts and decrees promulgated by Afghanistan, Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, Spain, Honduras, Qatar, the Republic of San Marino and Tonga?

✡

There are four respects in which the co-operative movement, like any other, is distinctive:

- its ends, i.e., the values which the movement champions and itself tries to observe;
- its ability to win and retain the freely given allegiance of its members (notably the young);
- its organisation; this will not completely coincide with its legal form, but will represent an attempt to make effective use of the human and other resources mobilised;
- lastly, time: an institution always expresses a balance of power, liable to change in time, both within itself and in relation to the world outside. Members and managers alike must be continually on the watch to detect signs that the workings of the movement are out of phase with the ends pursued.

✡

We shall first have to consider what are the aims of the co-operative movements in these eight countries, as recognised by national legislation or imposed on them thereby, and whether these aims will help the movements to obtain acceptance of the values on which a transformation of the present position would be based. We shall not, here, discuss whether there is or is not any necessary connection between an association and an enterprise; all we shall do is to consider the aims which according to these acts, decrees and ordinances, are to be pursued by the primary co-operatives, since the secondary ones, except in Spain, exist only to manage the common interests of the basic institutions (6).

The first category comprises the co-operatives of Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, the Republic of San Marino and Tonga, the second, those of Afghanistan and Qatar and the peasants' collective undertakings of Honduras, while the third consists solely of the Spanish co-operatives.

The criteria on which this classification is based are simple:

- the stress put on the economic purposes or functions of these institutions, or the specific recognition that they have other duties to perform;

- the way in which the beneficiaries of these activities are defined.

In the Cameroon and the Ivory Coast (7), co-operatives are the non-profit-making agents of their members in carrying on certain economic activities (these latter, in the Ivory Coast, are specified for each kind of co-operative mentioned in the Act, but the list is not exhaustive). It should be added that the "pre-cooperatives" in Cameroon and the co-operative-type associations in the Ivory Coast, set up "to allow the creation of socially and economically viable co-operatives", pursue the same ends as co-operatives (8).

In the Republic of San Marino (9), the agricultural co-operatives undertake economic activities of interest to their members in the specific field of agriculture. The agricultural co-operative associations are more especially concerned with the joint use of land and the provision of services.

Lastly, in Tonga, they are designed to promote the economic interests of their members (10).

In these four cases, at the basic level, i.e., the primary co-operatives, the beneficiaries are essentially the members (whether national or moral persons (11)). But in Cameroon and the Ivory Coast, the primary co-operatives can in certain circumstances deal with users.

Hence the aims pursued are economic only, even though, in certain cases (12), a very small amount is withdrawn from operating surpluses to set up a reserve education fund, and even though, in Cameroon and Tonga, there is a reference to co-operative principles, i.e., the education of members. These, then, are undertakings performing operations which have two of the characteristics of commercial transactions. For the co-operatives, and in Cameroon, the "pre-cooperatives" and in the Ivory Coast, the "co-operative-type associations", cause goods to change hands. And since they are corporate bodies distinct from their individual members and do not carry things through to the final stage at which goods, processed or finished if necessary, are sold to the consumer, they remain, in fact, intermediaries, just like a commercial agent or middleman.

In law of the French type, at least, there is a third criterion (speculative character) which must be added to the two mentioned above if an act is to be considered commercial in character. As regards this point, it need merely be noted that while neither the co-operatives nor the "co-operative-type associations" expressly try to make a profit in the strict sense of the word, the fact remains that:

. they do in fact make profits on their own behalf, as moral persons distinct from their members, when conducting transactions with and on behalf of users;

. the members of co-operatives in this first category:

- can draw interest on their shares; this interest is taken from the operating surplus, although, rightly or wrongly, no enactment, legislative or fiscal, has hitherto considered that it should be debited to the operating account;

- are members of co-operatives which in almost every case pay their staff in exactly the same way as any non-co-operative enterprise, and hence part of the added value attributable to the work done by the employees reverts to the members;

- lastly, seek to make for themselves as individuals what we might call a "negative profit", by cutting their outlay on supplies or consumer goods, or to make an "indirect profit" when, through the co-operative, they can sell their goods at higher prices than if they were not members of the co-operative.

Accordingly, we shall revert to these points later on in connection with other clauses in the relevant laws and regulations.

The second category comprises the co-operatives in Afghanistan and Qatar, and the peasants' association-type undertakings in Honduras (13). Here, quite clearly, there is a second purpose.

In Afghanistan, the co-operatives are made up of persons who have voluntarily come together for a "common social and economic end" (Act dated 23 November 1974, Section 2).

In Qatar, they exist to "improve the economic and social position of their members by the application of co-operative principles" (Act No. 12 of 1973, Section 1).

In Honduras (Legislative Decree No. 170, Section 112), the basic purpose of these associations is to run one or more farms allocated to them (they enjoy priority over the co-operatives - see Section 111) by the National Agrarian Institute, and to process and market the produce. But they can, as well, carry on activities designed to "bring about the organisation of the peasantry and promote the latter's social, economic and cultural progress" (Legislative Decree, Section 113).

It might of course be argued that institutions of the first kind, by carrying on economic activites, will also conduce to the social progress of their members. But the law does not expressly recognise that they have social aims. And this is a point of capital importance, even though other provisions appearing in the legislation of the three countries in the second category are not enough in themselves to enable the institutions concerned to achieve this end.

As in Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, San Marino and Tonga, the co-operatives of Afghanistan and Qatar and the association-type undertakings in Honduras undertake their activities for the benefit of their members alone, although Afghan law allows co-operatives to enter into transactions with "non-members" in circumstances not made clear (but profits made as a result are, according to Section 30.3, to be paid into the reserve fund).

In Spain, on the other hand, the law specifies that the co-operatives are not to be active in economic and social affairs for the benefit of their members alone; Section 1 of the relevant enactment lays down that they are to be of service to the community as well.

This definition of what a co-operative should be and do must have given rise to a good deal of argument in Spain itself (as many other sections of the Act must have done, incidentally). In an article appearing in issue No. 127 of "Cuadernos para el Diálogo" (April 1974), Manuel García Gallardo severely criticises the text in question. At the outset of his analysis of the principal ideas behind the new Act, he writes: "The draft begins with what is really a truism, since it defines a co-operative as any association made up of physical or moral persons who submit to the provisions and principles of the Act, in order to carry on any legitimate economic activity by common action, for the greater good of its members and of the nation as a whole". He goes on: "It is obvious that any association in the form of an enterprise serves the interests of its members, and hence those of the nation, and must carry on legitimate economic activities. This holds good of joint-stock and limited-liability companies, and even of civil companies or institutions. But behind all this rather flat (and superfluous) verbiage, there is, it seems to us, evidence that the law is in favour of a very high moral line with regard to the co-operatives. These it considers less as undertakings than as philanthropic institutions, and it even seems to suggest that they should be concerned with the redemption of the proletariat. We, on the contrary, believe that a co-operative must be an undertaking just like a limited-liability company. It differs from the latter not by virtue of its activities, but by the way it is organised and the way it works".

But the definition now given in Section 1 of this Spanish law differs substantially from that criticised by M. García Gallardo, since it now defines a co-operative as "any association which, subordinating itself to the provisions of this Act, engages in any legitimate economic or social activity through a common undertaking,

on the basis of mutual assistance and equity among its members, to serve its members and the community at large".

It matters little that all mention of individuals and bodies corporate has been dropped; there is a reference to them in Section 6.

But three major changes have been made in the original:

. the activities referred to are no longer economic only;

. the association is based on mutual assistance and equity;

. the reference to the "nation" has been dropped.

Would Manuel García Gallardo consider that these changes strengthen the moralising tendency? Would he really maintain that more emphasis has been laid on the co-operative as a philanthropic institution or even as a means for the redemption of the proletariat? On the contrary, it seems to us that these changes represent a step towards the adoption of co-operative law distinct from that to which civil societies and associations on the one hand, and "ordinary" commercial companies on the other, are subject. This particular law is remarkable in many ways, and many of its provisions tend towards the same end - a fact which will not facilitate the task of those called upon to draft the numerous regulations required to give effect to this text.

There are to-day a number of managers of private firms who feel that their undertakings ought to have a social purpose or at any rate to be rather differently related to the world around them than they are now. Indeed, some of them consider that a firm should be concerned with rendering service, and not be out for profit alone. In fact, the ends for which a company exists would be different.

Is this, perhaps, evidence of some sort of indirect influence exerted by the co-operative movement, which tends to establish an integrated system of social relationships, and hence recognition of the values that the movement seeks to promote? This change in aims envisaged by some managers would hardly be possible unless changes were made in the organisation and working of the enterprise, and ultimately, indeed, in the rules governing them, with the workers gradually becoming share-holders, as they are already being encouraged to do by legislation such as that now in force in Federal Germany and France.

Mr. García Gallardo's arguments could then be interpreted in precisely the opposite sense: a co-operative would then differ from any other undertaking, not because of its organisation or working, but because of the ends pursued, since its only aim would be to undertake certain economic activities for its members, and - unfortunately, as a secondary aim only - to set small sums aside for the purpose of educating those members.

It might of course be argued against this that one principle of fundamental importance would still be embodied in the co-operative, namely, that its members would continue to be responsible owners and managers of their undertaking, and users at the same time.

However, it is time to say that co-operative members often play a very small part indeed in running the affairs of their co-operative (general meetings and even management committees are often very poorly attended, and specialised committees are frequently non-existent). Current legislation tends to reinforce these shortcomings, by not setting higher quorums or majorities, especially when general meetings are held for the second time (14). We shall revert to this point. But given this widespread state of affairs, we may well begin to wonder whether the essential distinctive feature of a co-operative (namely, that members are at the same time responsible for management) is always in evidence.

Moreover, when the law authorises a co-operative to enter into transactions with users (if it be argued that such transactions are necessary for the economic vitality of co-operatives and that without them some co-operatives, and notably consumer co-operatives, would succomb), the second distinctive feature, namely that of being a user, seems to disappear. When transactions with non-members become really important, it can no longer be maintained that the co-operative has been set up to meet its members' needs. Here, fortunately, the laws and regulations introduce the necessary restrictions.

Lastly, in view of the way in which non-co-operative undertakings seem likely to develop, we might find ourselves faced with institutions which no longer call themselves co-operatives (and no longer enjoy the fiscal exemptions attached thereto) but in which some of the owners (as such, partly responsible for management) would be users too. Is this not, in fact, already the case with associations of co-owners of individual or collective housing? Is this not the case, already, with certain distributive undertakings in which members of the staff purchase the undertaking's goods and products (thus being "users" in two senses), while holding shares or bonds as well? The same state of affairs could very quickly arise in the servicing sectors (credit, insurance, and so on) and in all sorts of rural activities, if elderly people and the owners of week-end homes so desired.

In such circumstances, the co-operatives would have one last argument to fall back on in trying to distinguish themselves from undertakings of this kind, namely, that they are democratic. We have already said that this is a doubtful argument, in view of the quorums and majorities recognised by the law and accepted by the members themselves, even though they can always make the necessary amendments in the rules. Furthermore, the idea that some votes should have more weight than others, because of the qualifications, seniority or other criteria, and idea already given effect at Montragon and in workers' production co-operatives, is hardly compatible with democracy in the strictest sense, no matter how weighty be the arguments adduced in favour of voting systems of this kind.

Hence any co-operative, nomatter of what kind, which allows itself to be restricted to economic activities only, is committing suicide, even though it goes in for some educational activities as well. In very many countries, especially in the less industrialised ones, co-operatives have been set up for economic purposes only; most of them have had very limited success, and many have failed. In such cases, co-operation exists and has existed only in the most formal sense of the word; the people concerned have simply worked together and no more, without constituting a real society and with no co-operative planning of development.

Unless the law recognises, and clearly defines, what the real purposes of co-operation are, no co-operative can plan development on co-operatives lines or have any real idea of what a society should be.

In this connection, the new Afghan Act, abrogating the Act of December 1972 (which defined co-operatives merely as associations of people who freely come together to pursue a joint economic end) already represents a step forward. The same holds good of the first co-operative enactment in Qatar, and especially of the Spanish law promulgated in December 1974.

Such enactments, contrary to those promulgated by Cameroon and the Ivory Coast (although these two countries have had "co-operatives" for several decades) are well calculated to mobilise, and maintain, the enthusiasm of those who really believe that the growth of the co-operative movement will make for greater justice in the world.

(To be continued)

(Translated from French)

NOTES

(1) As shown, for instance, by "Longo Mai", near Forcalquier in Upper Provence, France, and the six other co-operatives created in 1974-75 by youthful European pioneers.

(2) Cf. "Trois expériences de démocratie dans l'atelier" by R. Alexandre, in "L'Expansion", May 1975, pp. 100-105.

(3) Among recent examples, reference can be made to the TEPPAZ factory at Craponne, near Lyons, France. Cf. "De la faillite aux tentations de la coopérative", by J.M. Théolleyre, in "Le Monde", 13 June 1975, page 43.

(4) Between 1971 and 1973 alone, 25 developing countries (four in Africa, ten in Latin America, four in Asia, one in the Caribbean, and six in the Near and Middle East) have enacted new co-operative legislation. Sixteen of these enactments constitued general statutes governing the co-operative movement, and nine dealt with certain branches of it. During those three years, bills were prepared in another five countries (one in Asia, one in the Caribbean, two in the Near and Middle East, and one in the South Pacific).

(5) The Afghan Co-operative Law took effect on 23 November 1974, and abrogated the Co-operative Societies Regulations dated 6 December 1972, analysed in No. 1/73 of "Co-operative Information".

Act No. 73/15 (7 December 1973) (regulating co-operatives in Cameroon, abrogating Acts 69/7/COR dated 6 December 1969 and SC 13, 1955) and Decree 74/874 (29 October 1974) issued thereunder.

Act 66.251 (5 August 1966) (rules for the co-operative movement), amended by Act 72/853 (21 December 1972); Decrees 66.409 (13 September 1966), 74/139 and 74/140 (12 April 1974) issued thereunder, the first relating to "co-operative-type associations" and abrogating the first six sections of Decree 66.409, the second laying down rules for the setting-up of co-operatives and co-operative unions and the procedures for obtaining official recognition; finally, Order 1.407 AGRI (8 November 1974) giving approval to specimen rules governing "co-operative-type" farmers' associations.

The "Ley General de Cooperativas", adopted by the Cortes at the latter's plenary sitting on 18 December 1974.

The "Decreto Ley No. 170 - Ley de Reforma Agraria", dated 30 December 1974), applicable from 14 January 1975, and setting up peasants' collective undertakings which are also subject to the "Ley de Asociaciones Cooperativas" (Decree 158, 1954, amended in 1959 and 1966, and regulations dated 1956 and 1966).

Act No. 12 (14 August 1973), of Qatar, concerning the foundation of co-operatives.

"Legge 17 giugno 1974", No. 45, "Provvedimento sulla cooperazione agricola", Republic of San Marino.

"The Co-operative Societies Act, 1973, No. 15, 1973, and the Co-operative Societies Rules, 1973, Tonga.

(6) Cf. :

Section 2 of the Afghan Co-operative Law.

Section 4 of Act 73/15 (Cameroon), which also provides for the creation by co-operatives and their unions of co-operative federations for the defence of the moral and material interests of member co-operatives or co-operative unions. However, "pre-cooperatives" cannot set up unions.

Section 3 of Act 66.251, and Section 4 of Decree 74-140 (Ivory Coast); it should be noted that in this country, according to Decree 74-139, "co-operative-type associations" can form unions for the same reasons.

Sections 54 and 55 of the Spanish "Ley de Cooperativas", providing for the creation of branch national and territorial unions of provincial federations and of the national federation; the bodies thus created go beyond the management of the common interests of the primary co-operatives, since they can, for instance, be called upon by the government to undertake operations in the public interest.

Sections 111 to 125 of "Decreto Ley No. 170" (Honduras) do not expressly provide for the setting up of unions or federations of peasants' collective undertakings, but the ordinary co-operative legislation to which they are subject (see 5 above) enables two co-operatives to create a federation and three co-operative to create a union (see "Co-operative Information" No. 2/72, page 47).

Section 2 of the San Marino Act, defining the part to be played by the "consorzi di cooperative".

Section 3 of the Co-operative Societïes Act (Tonga).

Note: The Qatar Act, No. 12, makes no provision for the creation of secondary co-operatives.

(7) Cf. Section 2 of Act 73/15 (Cameroon) and Sections 1 and 2 of Act 66-251 (Ivory Coast).

(8) Cameroon: Section 9 of Act 73/15 and Section 5 of Decree 74/874.

Ivory Coast: Sections 1 and 2 of Decree 74-139. However, Section 2 of the model rules for co-operative-type farmers' associations (hence not all the "co-operative-type association") approved by Order 1.407 AGRI, also provides that an association shall have as its purpose:

> "Improvement of the conditions of life of members, notably by ... economic, social, cultural and educational action as may conduce to the attainment of the aims of the co-operative-type association". Hence the Order broadens the ends to be pursued by the "co-operative-type association" in relation to those defined by the Act and Decree, which would make it possible to include these farmers' associations (but not the others) in the second category of co-operative institutions with the co-operatives in Qatar and Afghanistan and the peasants' collective undertakings of Honduras.

(9) Section 2 of the San Marino Act.

(10) Section 5 of the Co-operative Societies Act, Tonga.

(11) Cameroon: individuals at least 18 years old (except for School co-operatives), Section 11 of Act 73/15 and Section 13 of Decree 74/874, but also communities and bodies corporate, Section 14 of Act 73/15 - acceptance of users within the limits laid down by the rules: Section 15 of Act 73/15 and Section 14 of Decree 74/874.

Ivory Coast:

a) Co-operatives: individuals and communities or bodies corporate and authority to engage in transactions with users: Sections 1 and 8 of Act 66.251 and Section 11 of Decree 66-409;

b) "Co-operative-type associations": individuals only (Section 7 of Decree 74-139 and Section 6 of model rules), but with the possibility of dealing with users (Section 12 of Decree 74-139 and Section 12 of model rules).

San Marino: individuals and legal persons can join (the latter must not account for more than 18% of the members - Section 7 of Act 45) agricultural co-operatives; agricultural co-operative associations: individuals only, not less than three and not more than 15 in number, for above this limit, the association must become an agricultural co-operative (Section 8).

Tonga: individuals only in the primary co-operatives (Section 3 of the Co-operative Societies Act).

(12) Cameroon: 5% of surpluses paid into an education fund (Section 37 of Act 73/15 and Section 54 of Decree 74/874).

Tonga: with the Registrar's consent, possibility of earmaking not more than 10% of net profits for charities of for a joint property fund (Co-operative Societies Act, Section 38.2).

(13) We shall not here consider the Honduran co-operatives, already dealt with in Nos. 2/71, 3/71 and 2/72. The text here considered is the new Agrarian Reform Act.

(14) Quorums and majorities are as set forth in the following table.

Country	Quorum				Majority	Reference
	OGM (1)		EGM (1)			
	1st meeting	2nd	1st meeting	2nd		
Afghanistan	51%	10 members not members of managing committee			Simple majority of those present	Sect. 20 of Act dated 23 November 1974
			75%	66% or 3rd meeting 3 months later. If no quorum inquiry by Registrar and possible dissolution	Two-thirds of those present for amendment of bye-laws and merger; simple majority of those present for other decisions	Section 22 of Act Section 41 of Act Section 44 of Act
Cameroon (co-operatives and "pre-co-operatives")	50% and no quorum if Assembly convened by Coop. Department	No quorum				Section 24 of Decree 74/874
					For OGM and EGM absolute majority of votes cast	Section 27 of Decree 74/874
			66%	No quorum		Section 29 of Decree 74/874

(1) OGM = Ordinary General Meeting
EGM = Extraordinary General Meeting

Country	Quorum				Majority		Reference
	OGM		EGM				
	1st meeting	2nd	1st meeting	2nd	OGM	EGM	
Ivory Coast							
. co-operatives	33%	none	50%	none	simple	2/3rds of those present or represented	Section 25 of Decree 66.409
. "co-operative-type assoc."	33%	none	50%	none	simple	"	Section 25 of Decree 74.139 and Section 26 of specimen stat.
Spain	To be laid down by regulations governing application of the law						"Ley General de Cooperativas" Section 24.4
Honduras	50%	at least equal in numbers to founders	2/3rds	at least equal in numbers to founders	OGM and EGM: simple at 1st meeting but 2/3rds at second		Section 55, Regulations for 1966 Co-operative Act; nothing said about this in "Decreto Ley 170" concerning peasants' collective associations
Qatar	Defined by each co-operative's rules						Act 12, Section 17
San Marino (agric. co-ops and agric. co-op. assoc.)	50%	none (can be convened 1 hr. after 1st)	50 (with lawyers present)	1/3rd	Not defined		Act 45, Section 10

Country	Quorum				Majority		Reference
	OGM		EGM				
	1st meeting	2nd	1st meeting	2nd	OGM	EGM	
Tonga (1)							
. co-op. with less than 40 members	50% or 10 people whichever is less	none if 50% quorum not reached	same as for OGM	same as for OGM	Simple in both cases		Quorum, Section 26; majority, Section 28 of Co-operative Societies Rules
. co-op. with more than 40 members	25%	none if 25% quorum not reached					

(1) No quorum imposed if the meeting (whether ordinary or extraordinary) is convened by the Registrar. At the second meeting, it suffices to wait for one hour after the time indicated in the notice; thereafter no quorum is required.

History

Bolivia

Bolivian Mining Co-operatives

In North and Central America the "Plumed Serpent", God of the Toltecs, taught his people to work metals, especially gold and silver. Later the brilliant Aztec civilisation, which built the "Gate of the Sun" when the Egyptian were building the Pyramids, was working copper and tin as well as gold, and invented bronze.

Farther south, the Socialist Inca Empire, which in its heyday ruled over 12 million people (1), widely exploited its deposits of iron, lead and mercury, "but precious metals, held unnecessary in time of war as in time of peace" (1), were esteemed only for votive and ornamental purposes. Working in the mines was a sort of national service carried out in turn by one man in every hundred for a period of three months. The "metal-working" Inca civilisation reached heights certainly unrivalled elsewhere, culminating in the "Quricancha" (Golden Wall), the main temple in Cuzco (the Centre of the World), a marvellous "mina de oro", "as if nature itself had turned to gold by magic" (1). The incalculable wealth accumulated by the Inca Empire over five centuries was the cause of its total and irremediable destruction when the Spanish Conquistadores under Francisco Pizarro captured Atahualpa, the last Child of the Sun, in 1521. The Inca civilisation was erased from the world and its riches were pillaged and lost.

In Bolivia the Cordillera of the Andes stretches from North to South for 300 kilometres and is about 50 kilometres wide, rises to heights between nearly 10,000 and 16,500 feet, and contains a fantastic assortment of metallic ores which man has exploited from the remotest origins of his history.

This article is based principally on the book "Cooperativas mineras en Bolivia", by Antonio Alurralde Anaya, Don Bosco, La Paz, 1973.

See footnotes at the end of this article.

According to legend, the Inca knew the mineral wealth of the "Cerro de Potosi" existed, but had not given orders for it to be exploited. The Spanish discovery of the fabulous Potosi silver mines in 1545 was the crucial event of colonial history.

The town of Potosi was founded in the same year and 50 years later boasted 16,000 houses and 20 churches. Gold and silver from the Cordillera went to enrich Spain and consolidate the empire of Charles V, but the colonisers were little interested in the other metals mines by the Incas.

The incalculable value of the precious metals from the Potosi region quickly drew attacks by pirates and buccaneers and expeditions carried out by the rival fleets of the English and French monarchies. Nothing of this age remains beyons the "Casa de la Moneda" (Mint), built in Potosi in 1572 and rebuilt in 1753. This has been described as "the most gigantic building left to Bolivia by the colonial era" (1).

Mining collapsed when the Republic was proclaimed in 1824. Most of the mines in the Potosi and surrounding regions were closed and no less than 10,000 silver mines abandoned. From 1900 onwards, however, the industrial age again began exploiting mineral deposits there and as a result tin became Bolivia's main export. Since 1966 it has been the second most important producer of tin in the world with 14 % of total production, coming immediately after Malaysia's 32 % (2).

The "tin empire", as it was called in Bolivia, was the almost exclusive monopoly of the three mining groups Patino, Hochschild and Aramayo. Together they produced 78 % of all the tin mined in Bolivia (which itself produced 25 % of world output), employed as many as 60,000 workers and were a State within the State.

Bad working conditions in the mines, low wages and inhuman treatment led to riots in 1947 and 1949, which were harshly repressed. A Commission for the nationalisation of the mines severely criticised the policy of the three great companies (3). The two decrees of 1952 set up a monopoly in the export of minerals which went to the "Banco Minero de Bolivia" (Bolivian Mining Bank - BAMIN), and nationalised the three mining groups "considering that the tin magnates inordinate wealth proceeded from the impoverishment of the Bolivian Government" (4). The expropriated mining installations were transferred to the "Corporación Minera de Bolivia" (Bolivian Mining Corporation - COMIBOL) and Article 17 of the Decree of nationalisation stipulated that in the mines so nationalised "control by the workers would be introduced, the workers participating therein through their delegates to the management of each mine".

COMIBOL employs 23,000 workers and in 1971 produced 20,000 tons of tin, 10,000 tons of lead, 5,000 tons of zinc, 800 tons of wolfram and 600 tons of bismuth. Side by side with COMIBOL subsist about 50 privately-owned "medium-sized mines" (minas medianas) employing from

50 to 200 workers, and the "small mines" (minas chicas) ranging from those worked by a single family to small undertakings employing about 50 workers each. They sell the whole of their production to COMIBOL or to the "Mining Bank" and in principle receive the latter's technical and financial support. In 1970 the respective tin production of the three groups was:

COMIBOL	61.05 %	(18,819 tons)
Medium-sized mines	22.68 %	(6,606 tons)
Small mines	13.47 %	(3,960 tons)

Since COMIBOL was formed in 1952, however, its production has steadily declined from 84.71 % of total national production in 1953 to 61 % in 1970. Over the same period the production of the privately-owned medium-sized (medianas) mines has more than tripled (it was 6.86 % in 1952). Production by "small mines" was 8.43 % in 1953, reached its peak of 23 % in 1960, and has since fluctuated around 14 %.

Mining co-operatives were organised from "minas chicas" and poor mines from 1939 onwards in the mining districts of Potosi, Tipuani, Oruro, Cochabamba, Uncia, Uyuni and Tupiza. They were set up under pressure from trade unions on COMIBOL and BAMIN ground to reduce unemployment and give Indian workers a living. They number more than 20,000 members, so that in spite of the progress that has been made, the co-operatives produce five times less than COMIBOL for an equivalent labour force.

The Potosi silver mining co-operatives

The first of the "Ckacchas Libres y Palliris" (free workers') mining co-operatives was founded in 1939 in Potosi and now has 125 members, a board of six Directors including a "Secretary for womern's problems" (Secretaria de Vinculación Feminina) and a supervisory board. Its paid-up capital is 900,000 Bolivian pesos. It exploits three deposits, the largest of which has one mile of tunnels. It possesses 62 acres under vegetables and cereals and has distributed 240-square-yard plots of land to 40 % of its members to build a home on. In 1972 it produced 13 tons of net tin and various concentrates.

In 1955 the Potosi co-operatives federated into a Central Co-operative Council (Consejo Central de Cooperativas), which in 1971 became the Departmental Federation of Potosi Mining Co-operatives (Federación Departamental de Cooperativas Mineras de Potosí), composed of 19 co-operatives with 3,624 members and employing 5,500 casual workers. Ten per cent of its members are women and 35 % of its members are illiterate.

5899 m
Lac Titicaca
7014 m
La Paz
6882 m
2 Tipuani
BENI
PEROU
COCHABAMBA
LA PAZ
5200 m
Cochabamba
Cerro Grande
SANTA CRUZ
4 Oruro
5383 m
6520 m
Lac Poopo
Uncia
Sucre
ORURO
CORDILLERE DES ANDES
Cerro Rico
1 Potosi
CHILI
5950 m
5230 m
3 Uyuni
CHUQUISACA
5830 m
POTOSI
Tupiza
5630 m
TARIJA
PARAGUAY
ARGENTINE
Gold Mines
Tin Mines
Other Minerals
Altitude limit of 3,000 m
Summits
1 FEDECOOP, Potosi
2 FERRECO
3 FEDECOMINSUD
4 FEDECOOP, Oruro

The most important of these co-operatives is the "Cooperativa Unificada de Potosí", set up in 1944 to exploit the lead, silver and tin deposits in the famous "Cerro Rico de Potosí". This co-operative has 1,500 members, employs 20 employees and a fluctuating number of paid workers, and owns 300 sites each of which is exploited by one of its members. The rest of its members are distributed over 8 sections rented from COMIBOL. It has no drilling machines and the work is done entirely by hand by small teams of six to eight members headed by a "delegado" for each section. Any member may pay non-members to help him "at his own expense and risk". The co-operative has no equipment other than two skips, one lorry and on jeep. In 1970 it produced 2,800,059 kilograms of net metal and 493,867 kilograms of "fine" (finos) metal work 14,841,443 Bolivian pesos, or a monthly average of 1.2 million pesos.

Unsystematic exploitation of the Cerro de Potosi over more than four centuries has left it with hundreds of tunnels running into the mountain-side which have turned it into a "Gruyere cheese" and made it impossible to get at 50 % of its reserves without machinery. COMIBOL has under consideration a plan to exploit the Cerro by high-power machinery, but this "would throw more than 6,000 miners, members of the co-operative, out of work and ruin their mines and existing sites ... The Federation of Potosi mining co-operatives draws urgent attention to the benefits of the co-operative movement in the mining industry; it has proved essentially the best social and economic means of absorbing unemployed labour since the first co-operatives were formed in Potosi as a result of trade union action to help unemployed miners" (5).

The Tipuani fold mining co-operatives

Around the Tipuani and Yani rivers and at the foot of the mountains of the Cordillera Real lies a tropical zone of damp heat, insect-infested, steep and rugged, but immensely rich in gold-bearing deposits, "placers", seams and veins. Although these have been worked for more than four centuries, it still produces 90 % of all the gold mined in Bolivia. The Tipuani gold deposits were owned by the notorious "Compania Aramayo Mines" and severely kept in hand by the Company's "Mining Police" which terrorised the Indian population. The Company was nationalised in 1952 and the State granted concessions to a number of private companies to exploit its deposits. They found it impossible to carry on. The prosperous "campamento" at Chimajaukata was overwhelmed by an avalanche in 1952 and completely destroyed, and the Unutuluni "campamento" was destroyed in 1953 by a fire, "una maldición de Díos, porque a la gente de ese lugar sólo le importaba el oro y no Díos ni las personas" (6). Unemployment increased as a result and in 1954 the trade unions, with the support of the unemployed and by force of arms : "in those days, in Tipuani it was usual to carry a 38 revolver strapped around your waist" (7) - set up two miners' co-operatives in the Gritado and Chimajaukata districts. These were responsible to the Mining Workers' Trade Union Federation and run by

technical and administrative staff paid by the Banco Minero. "They were a complete failure because of technical incompetence, lack of discipline and bad work organisation, and caused the Banco Minero heavy losses" (7). These two co-operatives were "repudiated by all the workers and by the inhabitants of Tipuani, whom they robbed and oppressed" (8) and were in the end dissolved by the authorities.

Subsequently 56 co-operatives of, in all, 10,000 workers were formed. Of these only 23, with 3,000 members, subsist. The "Federación Regional de Cooperativas Auríferas de Tipuani" (FERRECO) was founded in 1963.

The veins and alluvial deposits are still worked in an archaic and inadequate way. The rock surface is hardly scratched and the ore is still "enriched" in wash-troughs and primitive, appallingly inefficient (9) "thojllas" (sluices) (10). The co-operatives employ large numbers of workers, not only their members, but also:

- "substitutes" (suplentes) who in case of need do a member's work, but without receiving dividends on turnover;

- casual workers (voluntarios or eventuales) who give their services in return for a small portion of the deposit known as "bolsadas";

- "barranquilleros". This, the most numerous class, is composed of "men, women and children of all ages working independently and on their own account turning over the earth of excavations or "barrancos" (11) of abandoned mines or near still productive ones. The preparatory stages of mining are carried out mainly by the families of members of the co-operatives, especially if these stages last longer than expected. The wife and children - even those of school age - have then to make a living in a "barranquilla", where they can still, if they are lucky, find "chiricos" (grains of gold)" (12).

The workings are usually exploited on a collective basis. The day's production of gold-bearing earth (except that from the "bolsadas") is pooled for washing in the "thojillas" and the price of whatever gold results is shared among members after deduction of expenses, personal debts, etc. In "individual" exploitations each member of the co-operative prepares his own "bolsadas" and, for example, works four days on his own account, two days for the co-operative and one day as a contribution to group maintenance of the mine.

Production by co-operatives is very irregular because of bad weather conditions (13), exhaustion of deposits and lack of mechanical equipment. The above-mentioned report by the President of the National Federation of Mining Co-operatives states that since 1962 "the continually decreasing co-operatives' production is now only about 50 kilograms a month because working methods have not been mechanised and are so rudimentary that only surface deposits can be exploited.

Government organisations such as the Banco Minero have completely abandonned the district in spite of the social problem it presents".

The Uyuni copper co-operatives

In 1971 the 19 co-operatives in the south of the Potosi region formed the "Federación Regional de Cooperativas Mineras del Sud" (FERECOMINSUD). The headquarters of this body are at Uyuni and it markets copper ore with the efficient help of the "Litoral" co-operative. This co-operative was founded in 1963, has at present 400 members and owes its existence to the expulsion of Bolivian workers from Northern Chili following a frontier dispute between the two countries. The expelled workers found no cultivable ground in this arid region and so became mining prospectors. Their unshakable tenacity and ten years of persevering work transformed the desert area of Allcamarej into one of the most productive centres on the Chilean frontier. The deposits they work are between 112 and 225 miles from Uyuni and belong to the co-operative. They include "Antonia", a mechanised antimony mine in which 70 members of the co-operative work, and which produces about 60 tons of fine metal (14) and "Animas", a semi-mechanised lead and silver mine in which 50 members of the co-operative produce 65 tons of fine metal annually.

The equipment used in the "Antonia" and "Animas" mines comprises: one compressor, three electro-generators, six water reservoirs, three electric drills (one of them pneumatic); and two lorries, one light lorry and one jeep. The managers of the co-operative has acquired all this material, together with offices and a workshop in town, and has even built an infirmary, out of the product of the "Señora Mina" a copper mine worked by hand by 120 co-operators. "Although the deposit is an extremely rich one, its working has not been mechanised because it belongs to COMIBOL and one of the clauses in the lease specifies that all improvements made shall be for the exclusive benefit of "COMIBOL" (15). The "Cooperative Litoral" in Uyuni "the guardian of our frontier, is an example which proves that where the co-operative spirit reigns it eliminates the exploitation of man by man and is a manifestation of social justice" (16).

The Oruro tin mining co-operatives

The "Federación Departamental de Cooperativas Mineras de Oruro" was formed in 1971 and comprises 15 co-operatives. Of these "El Progreso de Kami" has nearly 2,000 members (1,200 co-operators and 800 "asalariados" exploiting 30 sections) is the largest mining co-operative in Bolivia. Kami mine lies at an altitude of 14,200 feet, is about six miles long, and has been worked since 1908. It produces mainly tin and wolfram. The only mechanised sections are the "Patino" and "Bolivar" ones and these possess 60 drills and compressors. These do not belong to the co-operative; working groups have bought them with their own money through the medium of the co-operative (17). Its entire annual production, estimated at 470 tons of high-grade wolfram and 65 tons of tin, is marketed by COMIBOL.

Development of the mining co-operative movement

In 1968 the Departmental Federations and 11 mining co-operatives in the La Paz region formed the "Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Mineras de Bolivia". The following table shows the development of mining co-operatives in Bolivia:

Year	Total number	La Paz	Cochabamba	Oruro	Potosí	Members
1966	60	41	3	6	10	3,950
1968	76	48	3	7	18	4,838
1970	76	40	3	7	26	5,254
1971	93	-	-	-	-	-
1973	113	-	-	-	-	-

Mining co-operatives:
production delivered in 1970

	to the Banco Minero de Bolivia (BAMIN)				to COMIBOL	
Ores	Number of coops	Tons net	Tons fine	Value in millions of Bolivian pesos	Number of coops	Tons (fine)
Tin	20	3,366	736.5	21,655	25	858.5
Lead	12	769	454	2,238	3	8.5
Silver	7	298	2.7	1,274	1	0.4
Antimony	4	109	65.5	2,384	-	-
Copper	4	173	27.6	321	10	299.6
Wolfram	2	62	45	3,532	4	649.0
Bismuth	-	-	-	-	2	1.0
	49	4,777	1,331.3	31,403	45	1,817.0
Gold	30	627		7,228		
Total	79	5,404	1,331.3	38,631		

Source: Antonio Alluralde Arraya "Cooperativas Mineras en Bolivia".

The difference between the number of co-operatives shown for 1970 (76 in Table I and 79 in Table II) arises because a single co-operative may deliver more than one type of ore.

"In 1972 total production by mining co-operatives of tin, wolfram, lead, antimony, copper, silver and gold was 2,419,100 kilograms of net and 905,888 kilograms of "fines", valued at 18,609,230 pesos, marketed by BAMIN (Banco Minero de Bolivia); COMIBOL (Corporación Minera de Bolivia) marketed 2,314,520 kilograms of "fines" (tin and various), worth US dollars 6,294,286" (18), supplied by co-operatives, out of a total value of 77,249,444 US dollars, i.e. 8 %.

As well as marketing the production of these co-operatives, the Banco Minero also markets that of more than 2,000 mining enterprises exploiting about 3,000 mines and employing more than 25,000 workers, equivalent to a total population of 125,000 persons whose living depends on privately owned mining.

Bolivian mining co-operatives' development problems

There are a number of pitfalls in organising a mining co-operative, either legal or inherent in its nature; for example it cannot be formed unless there is a legal grant of a mining concession and, of course, the general conditions governing any co-operative are complied with. The proportion of subscribed capital compulsorily paid up (30 %) "must be sufficient to enable the mine to be equipped for working". Co-operatives are also subject to general co-operative law and to the Mining Code, Article 196 of which stipulates: "Legally formed co-operative societies enjoy the same rights and are subject to the same obligations as private concessionaires and mining enterprises". In spite of this the co-operatives are obliged to sell their ore to COMIBOL or BAMIN and pay rent for the ground they lease, as well as mining fees, a total of 45 % of gross production value, as follows:

- mining fees 25 %
- taxes 15 %
- rent 5 %

"The remaining 55 %, which forms the workers' salary, is insufficient for their needs and, a fortiori, for mechanising their equipment ... (19).

In principle, co-operatives receive technical assistance in preparing and exploiting mines from the Banco Minero's "resident engineer, who is responsible for carrying out the technical work required by each co-operative" (20). The mining co-operatives, however, are staffed by workers whose knowledge is entirely rule of thumb and is too limited to solve the multifarious problems peculiar to each

mine. Deposits are far distant from each other and are usually very hard to get at, and the few tracks passable by jeep "are narrow and rutted and on slopes with a gradient of more than 30 %" (21). There are generally no mechanical aids on the site, and no funds for investment. In these circumstances advice by an engineer on one of his rare visits can neither correct mistakes nor put working on the right lines.

Here lies the main difficulty facing mining co-operatives. A mine cannot be profitably run today without highly-qualified staff which co-operatives cannot hope to find - geologists to reconnoitre and research into the type, the "look" and quantity of reserves; engineers and technicians to get together, install and maintain civil engineering equipment and machines to extract and enrich ore, all of them extremely expensive to buy and maintain; and medical staff to attend to the accidents etc. which frequently occur.

In the words of Gregorio Mendoza, President of the Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Mineras de Bolivia, "Mining co-operatives, being organised as collective undertakings for production, are essentially social and economic bodies and form a third mining group separate from the State-run and private sectors. This group is constantly enlarged by the accession of considerable numbers of unemployed miners and thereby performs a function the State cannot perform ... (22). Miners belonging to co-operatives are still using wash-troughs to enrich their ore and transporting it by mule back together with their equipment and food. They are working non-stop for 24 hours as they were at the time of the "mitayaje" (23) and get only a meagre return, both because metals fetch too low a price on world markets and because their deposits are becoming exhausted".

After lamenting the plight of mining co-operatives, the President winds up his statement with the following demands:

"Mining co-operatives demand:

- the concession of better deposits;
- the abolition of rent for deposits;
- downward revision of mining taxes ("regalias") to enable mechanisation to be introduced;
- technical and financial assistance;
- exemption of machinery and vehicles from import duty;
- that the State should take over responsibility for the cost of schools, hitherto borne by co-operatives;
- the grant of scholarships for study at national and international institutions, thus enabling members to become qualified as specialists in organising and administering co-operative undertakings" (24).

The existence of mining co-operatives raises numerous problems for the Government which accordingly set up an inter-ministerial commission in 1972 "for the comprehensive study of mining co-operatives". Among its first conclusions were that whilst in the tertiary sector co-operative organisations are a social force, mining co-operatives are an essential pillar of co-operative development of production, and are today an important sector of the economy ... Bolivia is the only country in which mining co-operatives exist and are, accordingly, an important experiment in co-operation (25).

Original French

NOTES

(1) Louis Baudin, "El Imperio Socialista de los Incas", Santiago de Chile, 1970.

(2) Since 1956 the sale of tin has been regulated by international agreement. A buffer stock exists to absorb excess offer which would otherwise lower prices, or excess demand, which would cause them to rise. The margin enables fluctuations to be reduced but is not enough to get through a crisis.

Production		Consumption	
Malaysia	32 %	Western Europe	33 %
Bolivia	13 %	USA	29 %
USSR	12 %	Japan	16 %
Thailand	9 %	USSR - Eastern Europe	8 %
China	9 %	Other developed countries	6 %
Rest of world	25 %	Rest of world	8 %

(O. Isidore. Va-t-on manquer de matières premières? in "Coopération, Distribution, Consommation", December 1974, Paris).

29,000 tons of metal in 1973.

(3) Comisión de la Nacionalización de la Minas, Consideraciones generales en torno a la nacionalización de las minas - Revista Protección Social, Núm. 175, 1952.

(4) Decreto por el cual se nacionaliza las empresas mineras de los grupos Patino, Hochschild y Aramayo, 21 October 1952.

(5) Gregorio Mendoza Quispe, Presidente de la Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Mineras de Bolivia, La Paz, October 1972.

(6) A curse sent by God because the people of that place cared for neither God nor man, but only for gold.

(7) Antonio Alurralda Anaya, op. cit. p. 258.

(8) "Las cooperativas de Tipuani y el contrabando del oro", Revista Minera BAMIN, 8.1971.

(9) In American company is "re-treating" the waste of centuries, and making a profit from it.

(10) The "sluice" is an assembly of wooden gutters of various sizes in which minerals separate out according to their density.

(11) In the strict sense of the word, ravines.

(12) Antonio Alurralde Anaya, op. cit. p. 263.

(13) The tragic floods of 1966 and 1968 completely devastated the co-operatives' deposits and swept away what little equipment they had.

(14) Fines: the percentage of fine metal contained in the net weight (peso neto) i.e. the metallic ore less its surrounding gangue (gross weight, or peso bruto).

(15) Antonio Alurralde Anaya, op. cit. p. 302.

(16) G.M. Quispe, Presidente de la Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Mineras, La Paz, October 1972.

(17) Antonio Alurralde Anaya, op. cit. p. 315.

(18) Diagnostico del cooperativismo boliviano, by F.P. Cernadas, in "Cooperativas", p. 13, 7.1973, La Paz.

(19) Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Mineras de Bolivia, in "Cooperativas", p. 11, La Paz.

(20) Antonio Alurralde Anaya, op. cit. p. 265.

(21) Antonio Alurralde Anaya, op. cit. p. 268.

(22) The State, in this context, means COMIBOL as a direct entrepreneur.

(23) Indians drafted for compulsory labour on public works.

(24) Published by the newspaper "Cooperativas", La Paz, April 1973, p. 11.

(25) "Cooperativas", La Paz, May 1972, p. 3.

Co-operative Chronology

Supplement No. 2 (6th addition)

List of informations compiled

about events from 1730 to 1974

Co-operative Chronology

1730

United States. Introduction of a shares system in the New England Fisheries.

1820

United States. Beginning of the Owenite movement.

1822

France. Fourier's "Traité de l'association domestique agricole".

1833

France. First endeavour to set up a phalanstery at Condé sur Vesgres which was not recognised by Fourier.

United Kingdom. First co-operative shop set up at Rochdale which lasted until 1838.

1855

United Kingdom. A series of conferences organised by the co-operative shops of Lancashire and Yorkshire at the suggestion of the Rochdale Pioneers.

1857

United States. Co-operative grain silo in Wisconsin.

1866

United States. Ship yard in Baltimore and co-operative mechanical workshop in Philadelphia.

1867

United Kingdom. E.O. Greming founds the Agricultural and Horticultural Association in Manchester; first agricultural co-operative.

1871

Argentina. Groups of French and German immigrants found a consumer co-operative in Buenos Aires.

1877

France. Foundation of "Le Devoir", journal of the "Familistère de Guise", which appeared until 1906.

1886

Porto Rico. First slaughter-house co-operative at Arecibe.

1887

Argentina. Francisco Medina presents his entry thesis to the University of Buenos Aires on consumers co-operatives.

Foundation of the Argentine People's Bank, on the lines of the German People's Banks (Schulze-Delitzsch).

1888

Argentina. Creation of an agricultural co-operative at Pehuajo, Buenos Aires.

1889

Argentina. A group of French colonists sets up the agricultural hail insurance co-operative "El Progreso Agrícola". Its statutes were drawn up by Charles Gide, founded of the Nîmes School.

Creation of the consumers and housing co-operative "El Hogar Obrero", which survived until 1901.

1893

Portugal. First co-operative congress, which proposed the creation of a federation.

1896

Palestine. "Pardess", first citrus fruit growers co-operative.

1897

France. First resin co-operative at La Teste, Gironde.

1900

Jamaica. The Agricultural Service endeavours to introduce co-operation into cotton growing.

1902

France. First starch co-operative.

1904

Argentina. Creation by a group of Spanish colonists of a family co-operative "El Triunfo" at Margarita Belen.

1905

France. First oil extraction co-operative.

1909

Mauritius. Wilberforce, a former Registrar in India, organises co-operatives.

1910

France. First rural electrification co-operative.

1912

Argentina. Creation of the "Federación Agraria Argentina" (Santa Fé).

1918

France. Creation of the Upper Co-operation Council.

1919

France. First rural electrification SICA.

1920

Nicaragua. First savings and credit unions.

1921

Argentina. Dr. Juan B. Justo, Member of Parliament, obtains the ratification of Act 11.170, first agrarian law.

Sudan. Experimental establishment by the administration of credit co-operatives in the Tekar Delta.

1922

Argentina. The "Federación Agraria Argentina" supports the claims of the small sugar-cane growers, leading to the founding of the Unión de Caneros Independientes at Tucuman.

1923

Chile. First Co-operative Act No. 20.

1925

Chile. First agricultural co-operatives.

1926

France. B. Lavergne publishes "L'ordre coopératif", which introduces co-operation into public law.

1929

Ghana. First co-operative ordinance.

1930

France. Publication at Remiremont of "Coopérateur scolaire", forerunner to "Amis-Coop".

1932

Ivory Coast. First planters' co-operatives; short-lived.

1933

Nigeria. Strickland report on the introduction of co-operatives into Nigeria.

1935

China. First national co-operative conference.

1937

Canada. Prince Edward Island Credit Union League.

1939

Egypt. Creation of a Department of Co-operation in the Ministry of Social Affairs, which gave great impetus to consumers co-operatives.

1942

Syria. First co-operative law in force until 1958.

1943

Canada. Credit Union Federation of Manitoba.

1944

Poland. The Lublin Congress reorganises "Spolem".

1946

Peru. The creation of co-operative clubs.

Sudan. Mission and recommendation by W. Campbell, leading to the Act of 1948.

1950

Ceylon. Organisation of fishing co-operatives.

1952

Honduras. The National Development Bank establishes a co-operative section which takes charge of the movement's development.

1953

Jordan. Establishment of a Co-operative Department, which set the movement going again under the stimulus of Husseini, "Father of the Movement".

1954

Iraq. First Co-operative Act No. 27, modified in 1959.

1955

Egypt. First co-operative congress.

1956

Poland. Dissolution of most of the co-operative farms.

1958

Canada. The National Association of Canadian Credit Union (NACCU).

1959

Cuba. First agrarian reform act.

1961

Nepal. Introduction of the "Panchayat", collective development organisations.

1963

Kenya. The Co-operative Societies Act.

1964

Belgium. P. Lambert publishes "La Doctrine coopérative" in Brussels.

1966

New Guinea. The Co-operative Investments Society.

1967

Ethiopia. First coffee marketing co-operative, Agaro.

1967

United Kingdom. The Credit Union League of Great Britain.

1969

Federal Republic of Germany. First undertaking in difficulty, taken over by the personnel as a workers' co-operative; the Immenhausen glassworks.

1970

Tanzania. The Government launches a co-operative publicity campaign for co-operation.

1971

France. Fundamental reform of the low-rent-housing co-operatives in the new Housing Code, which creates the single category of "low-rent-housing co-operatives".

Nepal. The Co-operative Revitalisation Programme.

1972

Sri Lanka. The Land Reform Act strengthens co-operative development and establishes a new type of development co-operative.

1973

Philippines. National Publishing Co-operative (NPC).

1974

Botswana. Registration of the Botswana Co-operative Bank on 31 December 1974.

Sudan. Establishment of the Ministry of Co-operatives.

A 28-page off-print concerning the events occurring between 1780 and 1975, additional to supplement No. 4 to Co-operative Chronology, which appeared in No. 1/75 has already been published and distributed with No. 1/75.

News

Canada

The 75th Anniversary of the "Desjardins de Lévis" People's Saving Fund

On 6 December 1900, eighty Levisians, with Mr. Desjardins as the moving spirit, signed an "Economic Solidarity Pact". This was the start of the Desjardins co-operative movement, which this year will be celebrating its 75th anniversary.

The operations of this first Savings and Credit Co-operative, with variable capital and limited liability, to be founded in the Americas, began on the 23rd of January, 1901. The first deposit amounted to 10 cents, but the total deposited on that first day came to 26.40 dollars.

After many years of research and reflection, Desjardins (who died in 1920) had hit on the idea of creating funds of this kind. He had for a long time past closely studied the various kinds of people's bank then existing in Europe and exchanged correspondence with the leading lights of the European friendly society and co-operative movements.

His own movement got off to a slow start, but in the last 25 years has expanded considerably. By the end of 1973, the total assets of affiliated funds and regional unions in Canada stood at nearly 4,000 million dollars.

The Desjardins movement now comprises, besides the people's funds belonging to the regional unions and their federation, the following institutions: the Desjardins People's Funds Insurance Co., the Desjardins Life Insurance Scheme, the Desjardins Investment Co., and the Desjardins Co-operative Association, itself comprising "La Sauvegarde", "La Sécurité" and "La Fiducie" of Quebec.

The movement has spread to the United States, where Desjardins was the leading spirit behind the creation of the first two people's funds. He also acted as special adviser in the drafting of legislation adopted by certain States of the U.S.

France - Europe

The Co-operative Press Reinforces Inter-Co-operation

The ICA Working Party on the Co-operative Press, set up in 1970, has met five times. On several occasions, it has considered how co-operative movement journalists could assist each other and increase co-operation in a sector which is less than any other able to exist in an ivory tower.

Not long ago, an attempt was made to organise exchanges among the French-speaking countries, i.e., Belgium, French-speaking Canada, France and Switzerland. But results were disappointing. However, on 19 February 1975, on an initiative taken by the journal "Coopérateur de France" (organ of the FNCC - French National Confederation of Consumers' Co-operatives), a group was set up by the French co-operative movement press, representing the following journals:

- "Amis Coop" (schools co-operatives)
- "La Revue de la Coopération scolaire"
- "Cités coopératives" (co-operatives for housing other than low-rent housing)
- "Coop-Habitat" (low-rent housing co-operatives)
- "La coopération de production"
- "Le Coopérateur de France"
- "Coopération - Distribution - Consommation"
- "Economie coopérative" (credit)
- "La Revue des Etudes coopératives" and
- "La Revue de la Mutualité".

At their first meeting, the delegates discussed problems of concern to them and promised to help each other by passing on news, publishing declarations made by their congresses, attending press conferences given by their movements, and, in certain circumstances, waging joint campaigns.

Such co-operation cannot but bring about better mutual understanding between the movements, which are all too prone to confine themselves to their own fields of interest.

Another meeting was held, this time in Brussels, on 18 March 1975, the initiative having been taken by EUROCOOP and its General Secretary, Mr. Schöne. The morning's session was held in the offices of the European Economic Community, and the afternoon one at EUROCOOP headquarters. They were attended by journalists from the co-operative press of each European country. They were first of all given a thorough briefing about the intentions of the EEC Information Service, and then reviewed the position as regards the consumers' press in their respective countries.

There is reason to hope that henceforward it will be possible, in the European co-operative press, to exchange information and plans at a time when the European Economic Community is trying to expand its activities in favour of the consumer.

Italy International

Two Italian co-operatives have joined the International Co-operative Housing Development Association (ICHDA): the "Consorzio Nazionale Fra Cooperative di Produzione e Lavoro" (ROMA), and the "Società per l'Aplicazione di Nuove Tecniche all'Edilizia Residenziale e Sociale S.p.A." (ANTE). "ROMA", founded in 1955, is an association of producers' co-operatives active in building and public works, while "ANTE" was set up in 1973 by other producers' co-operatives and by IMPRESIT (an international construction company).

USSR

The Consumer Co-operatives in the USSR

PART PLAYED IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

The consumer co-operatives in the USSR serve some 118,000,000 people residing in the rural areas, i.e., almost half the population of the country. These co-operatives are active in a wide variety of fields.

A consumers' co-operative:

- serves collective farmers, wage and salary-earners of State farms, the rural intelligentsia, and people living in small towns and rural settlements;
- purchases many agricultural products, sells the surplus produce of collective farms and collective farmers, and in its undertakings processes the produce purchased from them;
- plays an active part in transforming the life of the village by developing public catering facilities and the industrial baking of bread;
- on a very large scale, constructs a material basis for co-operative trade, purchasing and production.

The consumer co-operative plays a big part in bringing about Lenin's co-operative plan. It played a significant part in rallying the peasantry to collectivisation and was a major means in preparing the change-over to productive co-operation among the peasants inducing the latter to join collective farms. And it was a school in which the Russian peasant learnt how to manage a joint venture.

STRUCTURE

The consumer co-operative movement is no mere economic organisation; it is a major social one as well. At present its membership is over 62,000,000 (1).

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(1) Apart from 62,000,000 members, co-operatives also render their services to 56,000,000 people residing in the rural areas, including settlements and small cities, rural areas being reserved exclusively for co-operatives as areas of their activities.

In the last 12 years alone, the number of consumer co-operative members has increased by more than 19,000,000. More than 4,000,000 people are active in elective committees and in the bodies through which public control is exercised.

The primary consumer co-operative is the first and basic link in the whole chain of the co-operative structure. Within any one district, primary co-operatives unite to form district consumer unions. These in their turn form consumer unions in the regions/territories/autonomous Republics, which unite to make up unions of consumer co-operatives in the Union Republics. Finally, these unions form the Central Union of Consumer Societies of the USSR (Centrosoyuz).

The movement is active in enlarging the size of primary co-operatives and in improving their management. In 1941, there were 32,000 consumer co-operatives; in 1970, 14,900; in 1973, 11,600. In many rural areas there is only a single district primary co-operative.

Members of the consumer co-operative movement are directly concerned in developing and reinforcing the activities of their co-operative. This is largely because the movement does a great deal in the way of setting up fresh undertakings to cater for the people. Its turnover is expanding from year to year, and the choice of goods sold is becoming ever greater.

Furthermore, members of these co-operatives enjoy special privileges as regards the use of cultural, educational and other facilities, nurseries, kindergartens, pioneer camps, sanatoriums and rest homes.

They are likewise entitled to a dividend out of the profits made by their co-operative, to an extent determined by the general meeting.

INCREASE IN TURNOVER

In the last 12 years, the value of the turnover of the consumer co-operative movement (in comparable prices) went up by 2.4. In 1972, the turnover per capita of the population served increased by 7.3%. During the same year the increase in turnover per capita of the entire population of the country was 5.5%.

Together with this increase in turnover, there has been a structural change in the country. The major social changes in the rural areas and the rise in cash incomes have led to an increasing proportion of foodstuffs in the total turnover. For instance, in 1960, foodstuffs represented 49.4% of the total turnover, and in 1973, more than 55%.

Amongst foodstuffs, there have been big increases in the sale of meat, sausages and smoked meats, fats, eggs, milk and dairy products, and tinned products.

There has been a change in the pattern, too, as regards industrial articles. Formerly, cloth, household utensils, working clothes and footwear predominated; to-day, the proportion represented by television sets, washing machines, refrigerators and ice-boxes, furniture, and so on, is growing steadily.

THE RETAIL NETWORK

At the present time, the consumer co-operative movement operates more than 380,000 retail outlets, amongst them more than 300,000 shops with a floor-space of totalling 16,000,000 square metres. Seventy per cent of these outlets have been built or reconstructed within the last 20 years.

What have been the principles and trends at work in the development of this retail network?

Settlements in the Soviet Union are remarkable by their variety and multiplicity. At the same time, despite the peculiarities of individual parts of the country, settlements in the countryside fall into three major classes:

- the first class: the ordinary small villages, which exert no attraction on other settlements;
- the second class: settlements which act, as it were, as local poles of attraction for other, smaller, villages;
- the third class: district centres, that is to say, the economic and administrative centres of rural districts.

In the villages of Class 1, the consumer co-operative movement opens shops to trade in goods in day-to-day demand. These are usually small non-specialised shops with two or three shop assistants, where about 60 to 70% of the foodstuffs and 30 to 40% of the industrial goods are represented in the structure of their turnover.

In settlements of Class 2, co-operative department stores are set up, along with specialised shops. In the larger settlements, outlets of a new kind - the shopping centres - are set up. Here, under one roof, foodstuffs and industrial goods are sold; there are well-equipped public catering facilities; pre-prepared products and carry-out foodstuffs are also produced and sold to the public; and various services are provided.

In Class 3, i.e. district settlements, the shopping centres are highly developed, and there is a network of department stores and specialised shops.

In the last few years the following methods of retail trade have spread through to the co-operative movement of the USSR:

- self-service. The consumer co-operative movement runs 137,000 self-service stores accounting for 54% of total retail turnover;
- the sale from samples of furniture and other large-gabarit articles. Prospective buyers can see for themselves what these goods look like in the shop; the articles are then delivered to the buyers' homes from the warehouse;
- the reception and carrying-out of preliminary orders for goods;
- the organisation of collective trips by purchasers from villages to regional centres;

- delivery trade. There are 24,000 mobile shops;

- mail order trade; trading in spare parts for motor-cycles, bicycles and radio sets. There is intense activity in small wholesale mail order trade in small articles and parts. In the next few years, it is planned to build six major mail order trade centres.

WHOLESALE TRADE

The storage space available to wholesale undertakings exceeds 13,000,000 square metres.

In the last few years, some big inter-district wholesale undertakings, have grown up mostly with a storage space of between 5,000 and 10,000 square metres each. These undertakings are of standard design and are mechanised. The movement of goods to the shop is through the chain: factory - inter-district warehouse - shop.

Direct contacts between the consumer co-operative movement and industry are being developed.

PUBLIC CATERING

Great attention is devoted in the Soviet Union to the development of public catering facilities in rural areas. Between 1970 and 1975, there was an annual average growth of 9 to 10%.

In rural areas, the following kinds of catering establishments are being developed:

- catering centres: these are complex undertakings, consisting of a common kitchen, a number of dining rooms, shops where pre-prepared foodstuffs are made for sale to local people and supply to local dining rooms (see below). There are also shops for the sale of pre-prepared and carry-out food items. Local people can order tarts, fancy cakes, pies and the like;

- restaurants: alongside the catering centres, there are restaurants to provide high-quality catering services, among them restaurants of traditional national type with national cooking and an original setting;

- dining-rooms: these are simpler restaurants. Dining rooms are the most widely spread type of public catering establishments, which are frequently found in collective and State farms, industrial undertakings, schools and the like.

The consumers' co-operative movement has more than 80,000 public catering establishments with a seating capacity of almost 3,000,000.

PRODUCTION OF CURRENT CONSUMER GOODS IN CO-OPERATIVE UNDERTAKINGS

The consumer co-operative movement operates more than 25,000 industrial undertakings. The value of gross output of these undertakings for 1974 was 5 thousand

million roubles. The goods and produce which co-operatives make themselves, including the baking of bread, represent something like 8% of their total turnover.

Baking occupies a very special place. In most parts of the country, the bread required by the rural population is baked on an industrial basis. In 1974, bakeries and bread-making factories run by the consumer co-operative movement turned out more than 12,000,000 tons of bread and related foods, i.e., about one-third of all the bread baked in the country.

In the last few years, very big mechanised bakeries have been built, able to turn out 30-45 tons of bread a day.

Also the last few years, the foodstuffs industry within the consumer co-operative movement has grown apace. There has been particularly rapid growth in the production of tinned goods, beer and non-alcoholic drinks.

PURCHASING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

The consumer co-operative movement is one of the country's biggest purchasers of agricultural produce.

According to the plan for 1970-1975, the volume of purchared products is due to increase to 7,700 million roubles (an increase, in five years, by a factor of 1.3). The purchase of potatoes is to increase by 23%, fruit by 72%, melons by 60%, eggs by 44%, small hides by 17%, and astrakhan sheep hides by 16%.

More than 950 million roubles, as against 273.8 million during the previous five-year period, will be invested to provide the technical facilities needed to handle all these purchases.

Co-operative organisations not only purchase raw materials and agricultural produce from collective farms and farmers; they also raise animals producing valuable furs. In 1973, 140 million roubles' worth of such furs were sold to the State.

The consumer co-operative organisations do a great deal of work in purchasing wild fruits and berries. Every year, some 55-60,000 tons of these are purchased.

BUILDING

Almost 90% of the trading and catering establishments belonging to the consumer co-operative movement are built on standard lines. The Central Union has a designing institute with branches in the Republics. More than 20,000 people work in these designing organisations. They draw up standardised projects and put them into effect, and in certain circumstances draw up individual plans as well.

From 70 to 80 per cent of the building done by the consumer co-operative movement is done by its own building organisations. Between 20 and 30 per cent is built by sub-contractors.

More than a 100,000 people work in the consumer co-operative building organisations.

When very large plants or premises are to be built, the services of construction undertakings of the construction Ministries are enlisted.

Essentially, the consumer co-operative movement finances its own building programme, and in 1973 invested some 900 million roubles for this purpose.

FINANCES

The consumer co-operative movement pays its own way, and the profits it makes are growing from year to year.

The movement's main contribution to the State budget is in the form of a profit tax equivalent to 35% of the profits actually accruing to the organisation. This tax is paid by consumer co-operatives, consumer unions in the districts and their purchasing agencies, the consumer unions in the regions, territories and Republics, the Central Union and the various organisations and undertakings, with their own staffs and the right to distribute their profits, which are subordinate to the unions. Newly-founded undertakings and shops are exempted from profits tax for two years.

In addition, the industrial and purchasing establishments of the consumer co-operative movement pay a turnover tax, but this is very low. With various other taxes, it makes up less than 1% of all payments made by co-operatives to the State budget.

State Bank credits play a major part in financing consumer co-operative activities.

Consumer co-operative organisations obtain both short and long-term credits from the State Bank.

For short-term loans of all kinds, consumer co-operative organisations pay interest at 2% per year, except as regards loans made subject to the delivery of goods ahead of time, for money to be advanced to collective farms and for transit orders for payment, on which interest is at 1% per year only.

Consumer co-operative organisations pay interest at 1.5% per year on long-term loans.

STAFF

Nearly 3,000,000 co-operators are employed by the co-operative organisations, including 1,317,000 in trade and commerce.

The movement has six higher training industries (university level), 122 technicums, 140 vocational training schools, and more than 2,000 factory schools (in-service training), for the training of the specialists it needs.

During the period 1971 to 1975, 24,200 specialists of university standard are to be trained. Those with a secondary level specialised education will number 238,800. In addition, 860,000 workers will have been trained in routine skills.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

For a long time now, the Central Union has been developing economic links with national co-operative organisations in the socialist countries and even in certain capitalist ones.

There are trading relations with co-operative organisations and firms in 38 countries (all the socialist countries, plus Austria, Belgium, Italy, Finland, the Netherlands, France, Japan, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, Nigeria, India and others).

Trading relations with co-operative organisations in the member-countries of CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Aid) and Yugoslavia are based on long-term agreements extending up to 1975 and beyond.

The Central Union is doing a great deal of work to develop trading relations with co-operative organisations in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The basic form of trade operations is the exchange of goods and produce.

For export, the Central Union markets dried, fresh and tinned fruit and vegetables, nuts, honey, medicinal plants and herbs, mushrooms, cranberries, bilberries, cloudberries, crabs, frogs, snails, non-standard raw hides and skins, horns and hooves, linen and flax, forest-product residues, petroleum products, timber, coal, television sets, radio receivers, motor-cycles, bicycles, fresh-frozen fish, tinned fish products, tea, champagne, fats, residues of hides and skins, etc.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Central Union has been developing contacts with the co-operative organisations of foreign countries. At the present time such contacts exist with co-operative societies and unions of 96 countries.

With every year that passes, collaboration with the co-operative organisations of the socialist countries becomes stronger. Experience is exchanged as regards economic activities, which helps to improve the commercial, processing and productive activities of the co-operative organisations in all the socialist countries. The same aim is served by the exchange of delegations, technical literature and plans, annual meetings of the leaders and trade representatives of our organisations.

The Central Union is developing its contacts, too, with co-operative organisations in capitalist countries, and with those in the younger developing nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, which have freed themselves from colonial depedency. Soviet co-operative members, fully aware of the major part to be played by the co-operative movement in putting economic development plans in these countries into effect, are providing them with valuable assistance, especially in the training of skilled co-operative staff. The Faculty for Foreign Co-operators at the Moscow Co-operative Institute has in the last few years trained over 600 specialists in the field of organisation of co-operative movements. The Central Union, with the International Labour Organisation and with help from UNESCO, also runs seminars for co-operative activists from the developing countries to give them the benefit of the experience acquired by the Soviet consumer co-operative movement.

The Central Union is the biggest member organisation of the International Co-operative Alliance, and as such is waging a constant battle to make the Constitution of the ICA completely democratic and ensure that this body plays an active part in support of international peace and security by joining the united anti-monopolistic and anti-imperialist front of workers who want the ICA to co-operate with organisations like, for instance, the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Pr. A. Krasherinnikov,
Chief of the International Relations
Department of the Centrosoyuz.

Original Russian

◆

ILO experts in the field of co-operatives and regional advisers

(31.5.1975)

Pays - Country - País	Expert - Experto	Mission - Misión ●	○	■	□	Adresse - Address - Dirección
AFRIQUE - AFRICA	J.J. Bochet	o				Conseiller régional en coopératives - Regional Adviser on co-operatives - Consejero Regional en cooperativas
	J.K. Verma			o		Expert sous-régional en éducation coop et population
	N. van Vuong			o		Sub-regional expert on coop education and population
						Experto subregional en educacion coop y poblacion
						c/o ILO R.O., POB 1788, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)
Botswana	R.V. Lappi		o			
	E.P. Loveridge	o				c/o UNDP, POB 54, Gaborone
	T.D.L. Peiris			o		
Cameroun	H. Tomiczek	o				c/o CENADEC, BP 120, Yaoundé
Cameroon	V. Gisors			o		
Camerun	R. Ahmad			o		PMB 12, Bamenda
	E.N. Sørensen			o		
Côte-d'Ivoire	J.F. Depret		o			BP 1233, Bouaké
Ivory Coast	F. Durantet	o				
Costa de Marfil	M. Socquet		o			
	E. Hijmans		o			BP 1812, Abidjan
	F. Valère-Gille		o			
	E. Hijmans		o			
	C.J. Bartoloneussen		o			
	N'Guyen Manh-Tu			o		c/o PNUD, BP 1747, Abidjan
	J. Rots		o			
Dahomey	G. Frers			o		c/o PNUD, BP 506, Cotonou
		4	8	8		

● Développement - Development - Desarrollo
○ Gestion - Management - Gestión
■ Education - Educación
□ Divers - Others - Otras

Pays - Country - País	Expert - Experto	Mission - Misión ●	○	■	□	Adresse - Address - Dirección
Lesotho	R. Montgomery		o			
	J. Veitch	o				c/o UNDP, POB 301, Maseru
	U. Larsson				o	
	R. Olsson				o	
Mali	A. Cappendyk	o				c/o PNUD, BP 120, Bamako
Nigeria	B.K. Sinha			o		c/o Ministry of Trade and Industry, Co-op Division 4, Atu Street, Calabar
Rwanda	C. Sébastien		o			c/o PNUD, BP 445, Kigali
Swaziland	W. Craw	o				
Swazilandia	D. Dobson			o		c/o UNDP, POB 261, Mbabane
Tanzanie	J.A. Feathers			o		
Tanzania	J.W. van Miert			o		c/o Coop College, POB 474, Moshi
Zambie	M. Sethi		o			c/o ILO Office, POB 2181, Lusaka
Zambia	M. Teravainen			o		c/o UNDP, POB 1966, Lusaka
CARAIBES - CARIBBEAN - CARIBE						
	K. Lund-Jensen	o				Conseiller régional en coopératives - Regional Adviser on co-operatives - Consejero Regional en cooperativas
						c/o Area Office, POB 1201, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad
		4	3	5	2	

● Développement - Development - Desarrollo
■ Education - Educación
○ Gestion - Management - Gestión
□ Divers - Others - Otras

Pays - Country - País	Expert - Experto	Mission - Misión ●	○	■	□	Adresse - Address - Dirección
Guyane						
Guyana	R. Lloyd Wiggins			o		c/o UNDP, POB 726, Georgetown
Jamaïque						
Jamaica	J. Arroyo Riestra		o			c/o UNDP, POB 280, Kingston
St. Kitts N.A.						
San Cristobal N.A.	D.W. Heffer	o				POB 71, Nevis
Trinité et Tobago						
Trinidad and Tobago	T. Gustbee	o				c/o ILO Area Office, POB 1201, Port-of-Spain
Trinidad y Tobago	L.M. Kirjavainen			o		
Iles Turques et Caicos						
Turks and Caicos Isl.						
Isl. Turcos y Caicos	C. Eriksen				o	c/o Fisheries Office, South Caicos
AMERIQUE LATINE - LATIN AMERICA - AMERICA LATINA						
Bolivie						
Bolivia	R. Raz	o				Apartado 686, La Paz
Costa Rica	M. Savoye			o		c/o ILO Area Office, Ap. postal 10170, San José
Haïti	J.P. Even	o				c/o PNUD, BP 557, Port-au-Prince
Panama	I. Korenfeld	o				Apartado 3251, Zona 3, Panama
		5	1	3	1	

● Développement - Development - Desarrollo
○ Gestion - Management - Gestión
■ Education - Educación
□ Divers - Others - Otras

Pays - Country - País	Expert - Experto	Mission - Misión ●	○	■	□	Adresse - Address - Dirección
Pérou	D. Ribeiro	o				
Peru	C.E. de Senna Figuereido		o			c/o Oficina de la OIT, Ap. postal 3638, Lima
	B. Zacharias		o			
MOYEN-ORIENT - MIDDLE EAST - MEDIO ORIENTE						
	P. Pilvio	o				Conseiller régional en coopératives - Regional Adviser on Co-operatives - Consejero Regional en Cooperativas
						c/o ILO, POB 4656, Beirut
	B. Mathsson			o		c/o MO/EIR, BIT, Genève
Bahrain	S. Dandapani				o	c/o Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, POB 753, Manama
Iran	J. Roland	o				c/o OIT, BP 1655, Teheran
Yemen (Aden)	A.H. Ibrahim		o			
	S.E. Svensson		o			c/o UNDP, POB 1188, Aden
	H. Zoumut	o				
ASIE - ASIA						
Inde	H.E. Elfström		o			
India	V.A. Taalika				o	c/o ILO Area Office, 7 Sardar Patel Marg, Chanakyapury, New Delhi 21
		4	5	1	2	

● Développement - Development - Desarrollo
■ Education - Educación
○ Gestion - Management - Gestión
□ Divers - Others - Otras

Pays - Country - País	Expert - Experto	Mission - Misión ●	○	■	□	Adresse - Address - Dirección
Inde *India*	H.E. Lamm G. Leven	o		o		c/o ILO Area Office, 7 Sardar Patel Marg, Chanakyapury, New Delhi 21
Papouasie Nvelle Guinée *Papua New Guinea* *Papua Nueva Guinea*	S.T.O. Berglund O. Wahlfors	o		o		c/o Coop College, POB 1864, Boroko
Singapour *Singapore* *Singapur*	W.M. Hannig H. Münkner		o		o	c/o UNDP, POB 2544, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) c/o Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ministry of Social Affairs, Upper Barraks, Pearl's Hill Singapore 3
Sri Lanka	T. Crudele J. Geelkerken H.A. Ikonen R. Mannak D. Scott	o	o o o		o	c/o UNDP, POB 1505, Colombo
Thaïlande *Thailand* *Thailandia*	K. von Mutius				o	c/o Regional Office ILO, POB 1759, Bangkok
		3	4	2	3	
		20	21	19	8	

● Développement - Development - Desarrollo
■ Education - Educación
○ Gestion - Management - Gestión
□ Divers - Others - Otras

International Directory

Japan*

General Information

Empire

Capital : Tokyo

Surface 377.384 km2

of which 1,042 islands
80 % mountains
16 % arable

Currency : Yen

Population (1973)

- Inhabitants (D = 278 inh./km2) 108,410,000
- Agriculture 19 %
- Rate of growth 1 %

Economy

- GNP (1973) 113,000,000,000

of which :	1965		1972	1972
agriculture, forest, fishing	13 %			6.6 %
industry, mines, building	39 %	industry and mines		29.1 %
		building		8.1 %
services	38 %	transport and services		7.8 %
		distribution		18.0 %
other	10 %			30.4 %

- per capita income (1973) 1,042,000
- rate of economic growth 9.1 %

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*Editor's Note: Wa are indebted to Mr. Togawa, Managing Director of the Institute for the Development of Agricultural Co-operation in Asia" (IDACA) for his considerable efforts in producing at our request the information used in the preparation of this directory. We take this opportunity of expressing to him our sincerest appreciation.

JAPAN

Active population and co-operative involvement as at 1.10.1970

			(3) %	Co-operative involvement (1973)		% (4)
1	Total population	108,410,000				
2	Total active population	52,990,000	48.9	Total co-operators	21,600,000	40.7
	of which men (2)	32,540,000	61.2	Consumer	14,258,000	26.7
	women (2)	20,450,000	37.0			
3	Children less than 15 years old (1970)	25,152,779		School coops	414,000	1.8
4	Active population in agriculture, fishery and forestry, total	10,163,180	19.1	Agricultural coop, fishery forestry	7,261,461	72.6
	of which workers	10,052,645	18.9			
5	Mines					
6	Industry	13,798,035	26.0	Unions of small and medium enterprises coops		
7	Building	461,985	4,5			
8	Transport	329,208	3.2			
9a	Trade	1,280,167	12.3	Employees of consumer coops	30,000	2.3
9b	Banks, insurance, services	96,502	0.9			
10	Unemployed	224,564	2.2			

(1) Data from the Bulletin of Labour Statistics 1974, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva.
(2) Percentage based on total of men and women.
(3) From heading 4, the percentages represent the active population.
(4) Heading 2: percentage on total active population - Heading 3: percentage on children less than 15 years old - Other headings: percentage on actives of corresponding sector.

Chronological List of Co-operative Events

1839 "Senzokabu Kumiai", Farmers' Association in Hakkoku (Chiba Ken).

1843 "Hotokusha", Farmers and Handicraft Workers Collective, admittedly official birth of the co-operative movement.

1872 Salt Marketing Co-operative, Mastunaga (Hiroshima Ken).

1875 "Dai Nippon Hotokusha", Co-operative Federation Hotokusha, Shizuoka-ken.

"Shizokujsan Kumiai", Collective Financial and Farming Associations organised by former samurais.

1877 First consumer co-operative associations, Tokyo.

First tea-marketing co-operative association, Shizuoka-ken.

1878 First Raw-Silk Co-operative Association "Usui sha".

1879 "Kyoritsu-sha", consumer co-operative.

1880 Two governmental officials bring in Japan the co-operative credit after a study of Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitzsch systems in Germany.

1881 The Great Japan Agricultural Society promotes co-operative societies.

1885 First Silk Reeling Co-operative.

1886 Regulations on fishermen's associations (amended 1901, 1910, 1933, 1938) - First fishermen's co-operatives.

1888 First purchasing co-operative, Kanamémura (Kanagawa-ken).

1889 Purchasing Co-operative for Silk Worm Improvement, Hosono-mura (Gumma-ken).

1891 First Credit Co-operative Act proposed and rejected by the Parliament.

1892 Kakegawa Credit Co-operative.

1893 Credit Co-operatives Komatsumachi (Yamagata) and Kasamatsu (Nasunohara).

1896 Law relating to mortgage banks.

1897 First Industrial Co-operative Associations Law proposed and rejected by the Parliament.

Foundation of the Mortgage Bank.

1898 Student Consumer Co-operative, Kyoto.

1900 First "Industrial (Co-operative) Associations Law" (amended 1906, 1909, 1917, 1921, 1926, 1932).

First "Sangyo Kumiai Ho", rural associations known as "Industrial Associations".

1905 "Dai-Nippon Sangyo Kumiai Chuokai", The Great Japan Central Council of Industrial Co-operatives without legal privilege.

1906 First revision to the Co-operative Law, which permits credit co-operatives to supply their members and to process and market their product. Basis of multipurpose co-operatives.

Consumer Co-operative for Workers in Naval Yards.

1907 Forest owners' Associations Regulation.

Consumer Co-operative for Workers in "Asio" mine.

1909 Second revision to the Co-operative Law 1900 authorising the creation of local federations and Central Union of "Industrial Co-operatives"

"Sangyo Kumiai Chuo-Kai", Central Union of "Industrial Co-operatives" legally recognised and dissolution of "Dai-Nippon Sangyo Kumiai Chuo-Kai", founded in 1905.

"Sangyo Kumiai" (Co-operation), first newspaper published by the Central Co-operative Union.

1910 Industrial Association's Bank, origin of the Central Co-operative Bank (1923).

1917 Third revision to the Co-operative Law 1900 authorising the creation of Urban Credit Co-operatives.

Law covering agricultural warehouses which permits rice co-operatives to stock and market their product.

1918
1919 Development of consumer co-operatives in Tokyo.

1921 Furth Amendment to the Co-operative Law 1900 which authorises the "Federations of Local or Prefectural Federations".

Nada Consumer Co-operative.

Rice Law providing for organising and developing rice marketing through co-operatives.

Kobe Consumer Co-operative.

1922 Nippon Farmers' Association.

Council of Consumer Co-operatives.

1923 "Sangyo Kumiai Chuo Kinko", Central Bank for Industrial Co-operatives, usually called "Central Co-operative Bank".

Central Co-operative Union formally affiliated with the ICA.

National Purchasing Federation of Industrial Co-operatives.

National Federation of Silk Marketing Co-operatives.

League of Student Consumer Co-operatives.

1924 The Central Co-operative Union begins the auditing of co-operatives (revision).

1925 First co-operative newspaper "Ie-no-Hikari" (Light of the Home), published by the Central Co-operative Union.

National Council of Silk Reeling Co-operatives.

National Council of Rural Consumer Co-operatives.

1926 Industrial Co-operative School.

Student Consumer Co-operative, Tokyo.

1927 "Dai Nippon Kiito Hanbai Kumiai Rengo Kai", National Federation of Raw-Silk Co-operatives.

The Central Co-operative Bank channels distribution of Governmental aid to farmer victims of the economic crisis by means of co-operatives.

Women's Guild of Consumer Co-operatives.

1928 The National Congress of Industrial Co-operatives creates a Committee for Co-operative Education.

1929 The Central Co-operative Bank organises loans to combat usurious interest rates.

1930 First official anti-co-operative demonstration - meeting organised by fertiliser merchants to protect their marketing rights.

National Federation of Consumer Co-operatives.

1931 National League of Co-operative Credit Prefectoral Federations.

National Agricultural Products Marketing Federation of Industrial Co-operatives (Zen-hanren).

National Consumer Co-operatives Council.

National Federation of Silk Reeling Co-operatives.

1932 "Five Year Co-operative Development Plan" (1933-1937), adopted by the National Convention of the Central Union of Industrial Co-operatives.

1933 Rural Villages Debt Clearance Association Law which authorises co-operatives to extend security.

Rice Supervision Act.

The anti-co-operative movement reaches its high point with the creation of "National Tradesmen's Rights Defence League" under the auspices of the Japanese National Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

National Council of Medical Co-operatives.

Young Co-operators' Guild.

National League of Rural Industrial Co-operatives founded for giving battle on political front against the "Anti-co-operative Movement".

1934 National Federation of Citrus Marketing Co-operatives.

First National Assembly for Co-operative Studies.

Federation of Urban Credit Co-operatives.

Regional Federations of Consumer Co-operatives.

1935 Federation of Sericicultural Co-operatives.

1936 "Shoko Kumiai Chio Kinko", Central Bank for Commercial and Industrial Co-operatives.

Several laws provide for Governmental control on industries.

1937 National Council of Fishermen's Associations.

National Federation of Fishermen's Co-operatives affiliated with the Central Co-operative Bank.

1939 Rice Distribution Supervision Act.

1940 Merger of purchasing and marketing federations of industrial co-operatives and of those marketing citrus.

1941 "Kumiai Kin'yu Kyokai", National Council of Credit Co-operatives.

Central Association of Agricultural Co-operation.

First housing co-operatives (unsuccessful attempt).

1942 Law on rationing and food control

1943 Law governing fishing organisation

Law governing urban credit co-operatives.

The Agricultural Organisation Law reorganises the structure of agricultural co-operatives provides for amalgamation of agricultural organisations and industrial co-operatives, creates the National Economic Organisation for Agriculture and reorganises the National Purchasing and Marketing Federation.

Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives resumes publication of the magazine "Ie-no-Hikari".

1943 The Central Co-operative Bank becomes Central Co-operative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry.

Prefectural Federation of urban consumer co-operatives in Tokyo.

1944 "Ie-no-Hikari Kyokai", Co-operative Publishing Association, dissociated from the Agricultural Central Organisation.

Distribution of fertiliser becomes the monopoly of the agricultural organisations.

1945 National Organisation for Agriculture by merger of Central Organisation for Agriculture and of National Economic Organisation for Agriculture.

Amendment of the agricultural associations Act "Democratic Co-operative Societies".

Japan Co-operative League forerunner of the Japanese Consumer Co-operative Union.

1946 Agrarian Reform.

1947 Agricultural Co-operative Society Law (amended 1950, 1953, 1970, 1973) and Law providing for the dissolution of Agricultural Organisations.

.948 Consumers' Livelihood Co-operative Society Law.

Fishery Co-operative Society Law.

National Purchasing Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives.

National Marketing Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives.

National Audit Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives (Zenshiren) forerunner of the Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives.

First Mutual Insurance Co-operative, Hokkaido - Agricultural Co-operatives Federation, Hokkaido.

Liquidation of Agricultural Organisations.

National Federation of the Co-operative Agricultural Press.

Federation of Nippon Shiitake Agricultural Co-operatives.

National Transport Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives.

National Welfare Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives.

National Land Improvement Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives.

National Sericultural Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives.

First National Conference of Agricultural Co-operatives.

1949 National Fruit Marketing Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives which in 1952 became National Horticultural Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives.

National Cattle Sales Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives.

1949 Law Governing Urban Credit Co-operatives.

Medium and Small Enterprises, Co-operative Association Law.

1950 Federation of Nippon Raw-Silk Marketing Co-operatives.

National Dairy Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives.

National Federation of ginseng Producers' Agricultural Co-operatives.

National Cocoons Marketing Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives.

Poultry Marketing Federation of Japan Agricultural Co-operatives.

National Insurance Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives.

Central Management Council of Agricultural Co-operatives.

1951 Forestry Law providing for the creation of forestry co-operatives.

Law for Reconstruction and Readjustement of Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Co-operative Societies.

Law governing urban credit associations.

"Zenkoku Shin'yokinko Rengokai", National Federation of Credit Associations.

National Co-operative Women's Council of the Agricultural Co-operatives, became National Co-operative Women's Association of the Agricultural Co-operatives (1957).

Foundation of the Japanese Consumer Co-operative Union, successor to the Co-operative League of Japan.

1952 The Japanese Consumers' Co-operative Union formally affiliated with the ICA.

National Federation of Fishery Co-operatives.

National Federation of Forest Owners' Co-operatives.

First National Extra-ordinary Assembly of Agricultural Co-operatives.

Institute for Research in Co-operative Management.

First Asian Conference on Co-operatives.

1953 Law for Promoting the Readjustement of the Federations of Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Co-operatives.

Law governing credit for laborers and Labour Bank.

1954 "Zenkoku Nogyokyodo Kumiai Chuo Kai" (Zenchu), Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives.

Dissolution of "Zenshiren", National Audit Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives.

National Federation of Credit Co-operatives.

National Council of Young Farmers Co-operators, became National Association in 1957.

1955 Reorganisation of the Co-operative School into a Co-operative College which in 1970 became the "Central Co-operative College".

1956 Special Measures Law for the Readjustement of Agricultural Co-operative Societies.

"Zenkoku Chushokigyo Dantai Chuokai", National Federation of Small and Medium Business Associations.

Japan Co-operative Trading Company, founded by the consumer co-operative movement.

National Committee for liaison between consumers' organisations.

1957 National Co-operative Womens' Council of the Japanese Consumer Co-operative Union.

1958 All Japan Consumer Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS).

1959 National Association for life pension to workers of agricultural, forestries and fisheries co-operatives.

1960 Reactivation of housing co-operatives.

1961 Agricultural Co-operative Society Amalgamation Aid Law.

"Uni-coop-Japan", Central Import-Export Co-operative Organisation.

1962 First Asian Conference of Agricultural Co-operatives (AACC).

National Council of Credit Prefectural Federations of Credit Co-operatives and reorganisation of the National Council of Credit Co-operatives.

1963 Institute for the Development of Agricultural Co-operation in Asia.

Second Asian Conference of Agricultural Co-operatives.

Law for promoting amalgamation of forestry co-operatives.

The Central Consumer Co-operative Union expands "Han Groups" to protect consumer.

1964 First Agricultural T.V. Programme launched by "Ie-no-Hikari Kyokai".

1965 Designing and Building Co-operative Center.

The Japanese Consumer Co-operative Union and the CWS amalgamated into "Nisseikyo".

1968 "Zenhanren" creates a Centre to distribute perishable product.

1969 Consumer Co-operative, Tokyo.

National Co-operative Housing,Federation.

Central Co-operative College.

1970 Three Year Agricultural Co-operative Development Plan adopted by the National Convention of Agricultural Co-operatives.

1971 Mutual Assistance Fund for Credit to Fishery Co-operatives.

Coop TV color (The Seven Suns).

1972 Merger of Zenhanren and Zenkoren: foundation of Zen-Noh (National Purchasing and Marketing Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives).

Collaboration contract between "Zen-Noh" (agriculture) and "Nisseikyo" (consumer).

Co-operative Study and Computer Training Centre.

1973 Revision of the Central Co-operative Bank Law (enlargement of activities to international exchanges). Revision of the Agricultural Co-operative Society Law.

Legislation in force

The Agricultural Co-operative Society Law 1947, amended 1950, 1951, 1953, 1956, 1970, 1973.

Fishery Co-operative Society Law 1948, amended 1950.

Consumers' Livelihood Co-operative Society 1948.

Medium and Small Enterprise, Co-operative Association Law 1949, amended 1953.

Laborers' Credit Co-operative Law 1949, amended 1951.

Forestry Co-operative Society Law 1951, amended 1953, 1963.

Public Services in charge of Co-operatives

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,
   Agricultural Co-operatives Section,
   Co-operative Section, Fishery Administration Division,
   1-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100.

2. Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs
   Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100.

3. Ministry of International Trade and Industry,
   Co-operative Associations Section,
   1-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100.

Co-operative organisations and statistics 1973 (1)

I. AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS (2)

4. Norin Chuo Kinko,
Central Co-operative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry,
1-8-3 Ote-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100.

F : 1923
O : "Norin Kinyu"
"Norin Kinyu no Jitsujo"
C : 10 billions
R : 15.6 billions
D : 2,6 trillions
M : 15,053, of which:

● Agricultural Organisations:		9,810
. Agricultural co-operatives and federations	7,985	
. Agricultural Mutual Relief Insurance Associations and Federations	404	
. Settlers Loan Guarantee Associations	47	
. Land Improvement Districts and Federations	1.371	
. Other	3	
● Forestry Co-operatives and Federations		2,475
● Fishery Organisations:		2,729
. Fishery Co-operatives and Federations	2,433	
. Fishery Production Co-operatives	158	
. Marine Products Processing Coop and Federations	58	
. Fishery Co-operative Mutual Aid Association	1	
. Fishing Boat Insurance Associations	22	
. Fishery Credit Fund Associations	30	
. Fishery Mutual Relief Insurance Associations and Federations	27	
● Medium and Small-sized Enterprise Co-operatives (related with sericiculture, forestry or salt industry)		27
● Salt Producers' Associations		12
		15,053

(1) Except where otherwise stated.

(2) A = affiliation ; F = date of foundation ; O = official publication ; M = membership (organisations and individual members) ; C : capital ; R = reserves ; P = loans granted ; D = deposits ; CA = turnover.

Réseau de la Banque centrale coopérative pour l'agriculture et les forêts

Distribution of the Central Co-operative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry

Sucursales del Banco Central Cooperativo para la Agricultura y Bosques

5. Zenkoku Nogyo Kyodokumiai Chuokai (ZENCHU)
Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives,
1-8-3 chome Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

F : 1954
A : ICA (1) - IFAP - AARRO - IDACA
O : "Nogyo Kyodokumiai" (Agricultural Co-operation) (monthly), 12,000 copies
"Japan Agricultural Coop News" (quarterly), 400 copies
"Midori" (Green) (twice weekly), 700,000 copies
115 employees : budget : 1,015 millions
M : (1974) 14 National Federations
409 Prefectural Federations
47 Prefectural Unions
5,391 primary co-operatives
6 associate members of which

- Norin-Chuo-Kibko (4)
- Ie-no-Hikari Kyokai (9)
- Unicoop-Japan (8)
- Zenkyoren (7)

5.1 Central Co-operative College (see No. 48 below)

47 Prefectural Agricultural Co-operative Schools

5.2 National Travel Association of Agricultural Co-operatives

F : 1967
M : 161 (prefectural federations : 152 ; national federations : 9)
CA : (1972) 19,349 millions
C : 283 millions

527 employees - 54 offices

6. Zenkoku Nogyokyodokumiai Rengokai (ZEN-NOH)
National Purchasing and Marketing Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives
1-8-3 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

F : 1972 (amalgamation of Zenkoren, National Purchasing Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives and Zenhanren, National Marketing Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives, both founded in 1948)
9 offices, 5 eversea agencies
M : 2 national federations - 55 prefectural federations
3,752 employees - 11,215 m2 warehouses
O : "Zen-Noh Tsushin" (weekly), 37,000 copies
"Green Report" (quarterly), 15,000 copies
C : 8,806,000
R : 1,209,356,000

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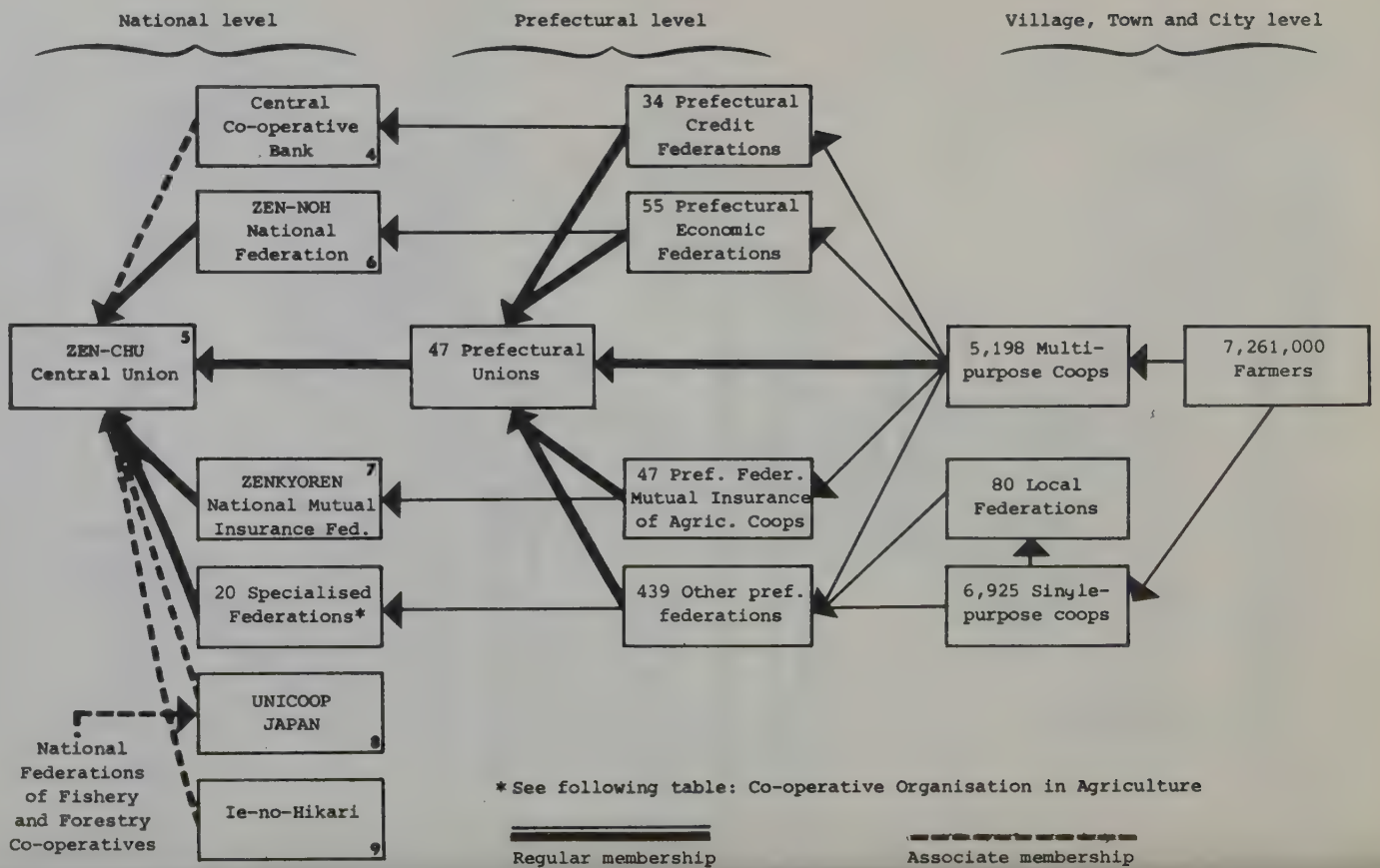
(1) See "Cooperative Information" No. 3/74, p. 64 - National Organisations affiliated with the ICA Japan - Read ZENCHU instead of ZEN-NOH.

Structural Outline of Agricultural Co-operative Movement (1973)



CA : (supply) : 1,044,052,742,000
(marketing) : 1,454,507,689,000
(ZEN-NOH ranks fifth among Japanese trading enterprises)

Service and processing enterprises and factories

. Poultry and pigs breeding	5
. Warehouses (agricultural product)	30
. Delivery of perishable product	3
. Cereals transport vessels	5
. Feedingstuff	12
. Fruits and vegetables	3
. Eggs	2
. Meat	2
. Rice	2
. Research and Training Institutes	7
. Designing and building centres	2
. Hospitals (118) - clinics (36)	154
. Stores:	
rural co-operative shops	1,400
rural supermarkets	230

7. Zenkoku Kyosai Nogyokyodokumiai Rengokai (ZENKYOREN)
National Mutual Insurance Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives
2-7 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

F : 1951
A : ICA (Insurance Committee)
O : "Nokyo no Kyosai" (monthly), 23,000 copies
"Hakobe" (monthly), 364,000 copies
"Zenkyoren Kiho" (quarterly), 3,000 copies

491 employees

M : 47 Prefectural Insurance Federations
23 Prefectural Credit Federations
1 National Federation

associate members : 44 Prefectural Agricultural Insurance Federations

C : 1,504,600,000
Revolving Fund : 1,702,815,000
R : 2,259,000,000

	No. of policies	Premiums
Types of Insurances:		
long-term (life, building, etc.)	1,804,000	6,353,400,000,000
Fire	1,057,058	3,565,018,000
Automobile	3,314,078	30,228,737,000
Compulsory automobile	3,281,294	29,980,989,000
Personal accident	1,890,230	1,612,667,000
Other	141,389	382,955,000
Reinsurance transactions	5,766,850	3,571,052,000

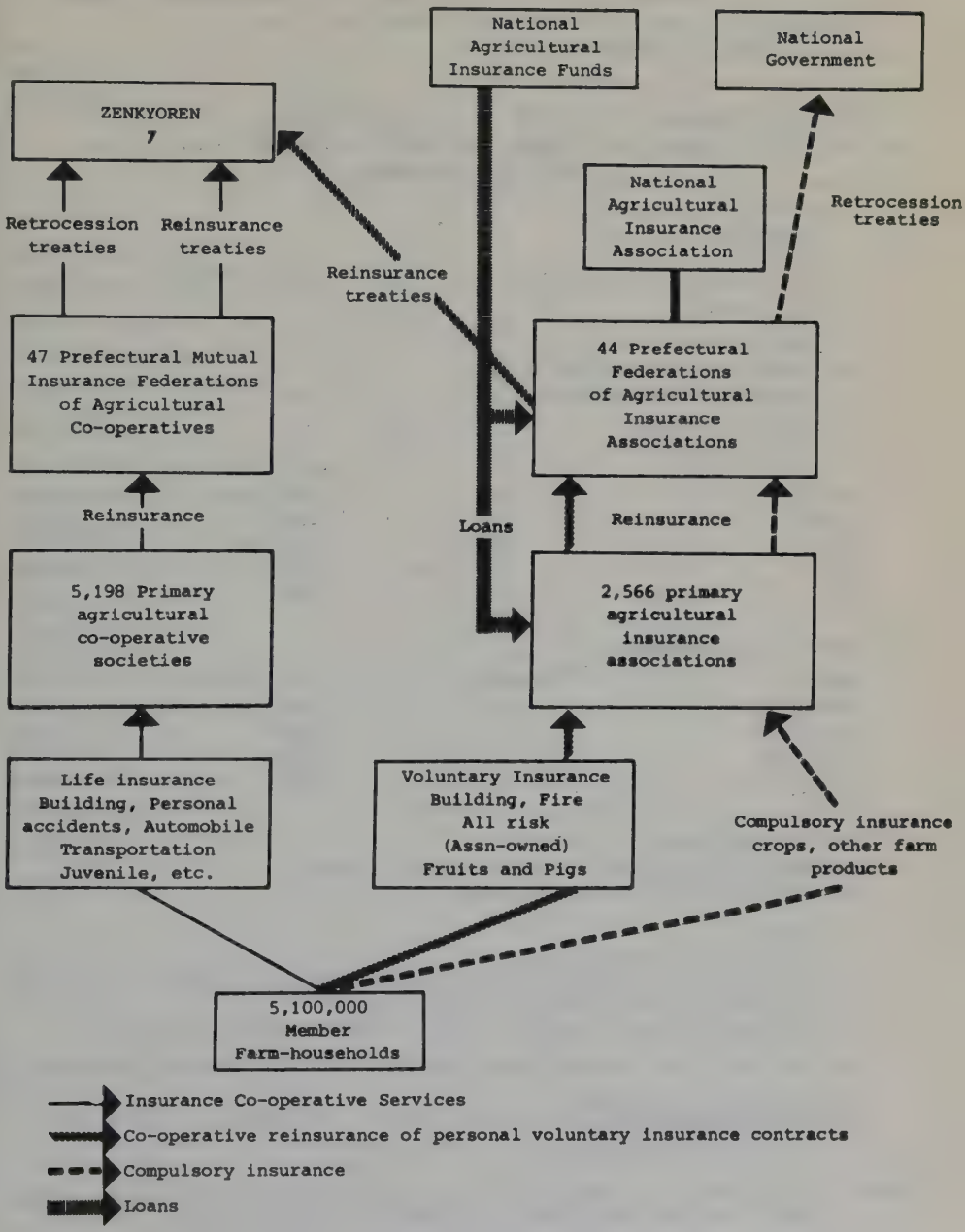
2 Rehabilitation Centres for Handicaped People
1 Data Processing Centre ("Atsugi Data Processing Centre")

Localisation des fédérations préfectorales d'assurances mutuelles des coopératives agricoles

Location of Prefectural Mutual Insurance Federations of Agricultural Co-operatives

Ubicación de la federaciones prefectorales de seguros mutuos de cooperativas agrícolas

Business Structure of Agricultural Co-operative Insurance and Agricultural Insurance



8. Kumiai Boēki (UNICOOP JAPAN)
Central Import-Export Co-operative Organisation
1-8-3 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

F : 1961

7 local offices
7 oversea agencies : Bangkok, New-York, Los Angeles, Sydney, Praha, Sao Paulo, Düsseldorf

M : Zenchu (5)
Zen-Noh (6)
Zen gyo ren (29)
Zen-Moriren, National Federation of Forestry Co-operatives

160 employees

C : 350 millions
CA : export : 4,950 millions
import : 81,907 millions

Distribution of export

By country		By items	
R.P. China	38.1 %	fertilisers	46.0 %
Canada	13.4 %	food	38.8 %
Thailand	9.9 %	various	7.6 %
USA	7.7 %	machinery	5.0 %
GFR	4.4 %	other	2.6 %
other	26.5 %		

Distribution of import

USA	60.7 %	feedingstuff	81.1 %
Australia	12.7 %	cattle, meat	8.2 %
Argentina	7.0 %	food	5.3 %
Thailand	5.4 %	timber	2.5 %
R.P. China	3.8 %	other	2.9 %
other	10.4 %		

9. Ie-no-Hikari Kyokaï
Co-operative Publishing Association "Light of Home"
11 Funagawara-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

F : 1944
A : International Raiffeisen Union
O : "Ie-no-Hikari" (Light of Home) (monthly), 1,300,000 copies
"Chijo" (Good Earth) (monthly), 80,000 copies
"Kodomo-no-Hikari" (Light of Children) (monthly), 150,000 copies

Publications : more than 100 books per year (cultural, technical, co-operation)

M : 47 prefectural unions
4 national federations
1 prefectural federation

Nota : 4,500 primary co-operatives maintain co-operative libraries (Yoyaku, Kōdoku Kumiai) and buy every book published by Ie-no-Hikari Kyokaï.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATION IN AGRICULTURE

National Federations (1)	Affiliated organisations by type				
	Federations		Local federations (county)	Primary Coops	Associated organisations
	National	Prefectural			
SHINBUN-REN (10)	2	153	1	-	2
ZENKOSEI-REN (11)	-	22	5	1	-
BUNKA-KOSEI (12)	1	8	1	46	2
ZEN TAKU REN (13)	1	25	-	2	-
NICHI-EUREN (14)	-	8	10	6	-
KAJU (14a)	-	10	-	1	3
ZEN CHIKU-REN (15)	-	28	4	43	-
ZEN RAKUREN (16)	-	50	7	240	-
NIKKEI-REN (17)	-	11	-	79	-
ZENKEIREN (18)	-	1	-	64	3
ZENYOREN (19)	-	41	-	-	-
KANKEN-REN (20)	-	8	18	1	6
NISSHI-REN (21)	-	-	8	5	-
ITO-REN (22)	-	-	19	7	-
NINJIN-REN (23)	-	3	-	2	-
SHIITAKE (24)	-	2	1	19	15
HOP (25)	-	-	-	16	-
ZENKAIREN (26)	-	23	6	21	-
KOBAI (27)	-	-	-	91	8
SHINRIN (28)	-	46	-	2,500	-
		439	80		

(1) The numbers in parenthesis refer to the list of Co-operative Organisations.

10. Zenkoku-Shinbun-Joho Nogyokyodokumiai Rengokai (SHINBUN-REN)
National Press Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives
2-3 Akiwabara, Taito-ku, Tokyo

F : 1948

8 local offices, 321 employees

M : 153 prefectural federations
2 national federations
1 local federation
2 associate members

C : 147,580,000
R : 48,811,000

Publishes "Nogyo Shinbun" Japanese Agricultural Newspaper (daily), 300.000 copies

11. Zenkoku Kosei Nogyokyodokumiai Rengokai (ZENKOSEI-REN)
National Welfare Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives
1-8-3 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

F : 1948
M : 22 prefectural federations
5 local federations
1 primary co-operative

C : 15,450,000
CA : (supply) 106,309,000

12. Nippon Benka-Kosei Nogyokyodokumiai Rengokai
Social and Cultural Federation of Nippon Agricultural Co-operatives
2-5 Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

F : 1949

M : 46 multipurpose co-operatives
1 local federation
8 prefectural federations
1 national federation
2 associate members

C : 5,560,000
R : 334,000

13. Zenkoku Takushoku Nogyokyodokumiai Rengo Kai (ZEN TAKU REN)
National Emigration Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives
Sankaido Building, 1-9-13 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo

F : 1956
O : "Zentakuren Joho" (monthly)
M : 2 primary co-operatives
25 prefectural federations
1 national federation
C : 8,627,000

Oversea agency Guatapara, Sao Paulo, Brazil

(See below supplementary information)

14. Nihon Engei Nogyokyodokumiai Rengokai (NICHI-EUREN)
Horticultural Federation of Nippon Agricultural Co-operatives
4-14-1 Soto-kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

F : 1949
M : 8 prefectural federations
10 local federations
6 primary co-operatives
O : "Kajitsu Nihon" (Fruits of Japan) (monthly), 38,000 copies
"Nichienren Joho" (Current News) (monthly), 3,000 copies
"Kajitsu Joho" (Fruits Informations) (monthly), 600 copies

C : 98,250,000
R : 4,300,000
CA (supply) : 5,057,829,000
(marketing) : 13,758,064,000

14a. Nihon Kaju Nogyokyodokumiai Rengo-Kai
Fruit-Juices Processing Federation of Nippon Agricultural Co-operatives
4-14-1 Soto-kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

F : 1955
M : 10 prefectural federations
1 primary co-operative
3 associate members
C : 20,090,000
CA (supply) : 45,659,000
(marketing) : 12,300,000

15. Zenkoku Chikusan Nogyokyodokumiai Rengo-Kai (ZEN CHIKU-REN)
National Cattle Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives
1-2 Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

F : 1949
O : "Zenchikuren Joho" (monthly), 500 copies
M : 43 primary co-operatives
4 local federations
28 prefectural federations
C : 79,590,000
CA (supply) : 3,920,009,000
(marketing) : 853,427,000

16. Zenkoku Rakunogyo Kyodokumiai Rengo-kai (ZEN RAKUREN)
National Dairy Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives
1-9-2 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

F : 1950
O : "Zenrakuren Kaiho" (monthly), 5,500 copies
"Zenrakuren Tsushin" (six-monthly), 95,000 copies

6 offices, 914 employees, 12 factories

M : 240 primary co-operatives
50 prefectural federations
7 local federations
6 associate members

C : 1,086,250,000
R : 167,195,000

CA (supply) : 22,761,240,000
(marketing) : 13,209,809,000

17. Nihon Yokei Nogyokyodokumiai Rengokai (NIKKEI-REN)
Poultry Marketing Federation of Nippon Agricultural Co-operatives
1-2 Surgadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

F : 1950
M : 79 primary co-operatives
11 prefectural federations
C : 50,925,000
R : 940,000

4 offices, 39 employees, 1 factory

CA (supply) : 4,038,759,000
(marketing) : 812,855,000

18. Zenkoku Yokei Nogyokyodokumiai Rengokai (ZENKEIREN)
National Poultry Marketing Co-operative Federation
3-18 Azabu-ūgura-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo

F : 1966

4 offices, 11 employees

M : 64 primary co-operatives
1 prefectural federation
3 associate members
C : 94,780,000
R : 110,000
CA (supply) : 10,845,000
(marketing):30,911,915,000

19. Zenkoku Mosan Nogyokyodokumiai Rengokai (ZENYOREN)
National Sericicultural Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives
1-7 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

F : 1948
O : "Sanshi-no-Hikari" (Light of Silk), 160,000 copies
"Sanshi Kagaku to Gijustu" (Silk Science and Technics), 30,000 copies
M : 41 prefectural federations
CA (supply) : 4,901,741,000
C : 23,150,000
R : 13,580,000

20. Zenkoku Kanken Hanbai Nogyokyodokumiai Rengokai (KANKEN-REN)
National Cocoons Marketing Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives
1-7 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

F : 1950

M : 1 primary co-operative
18 local federations
8 prefectural federations
6 associate members

C : 13,150,000

21. Nihon Kumiaiseishi Nogyokyodokumiai Rengokai (NISSHI-REN)
Silk Reeling Federation of Nippon Agricultural Co-operatives
5-57 Nakatedori, Nakaku, Yokohama

F : 1962
M : 5 primary co-operatives
8 local federations
C : 3,000,000
Activities : control of efficiency of co-operative factories (statistics)
(expenditures : 15,968,000)

22. Nihon Kiito Hanbai Nogyokyodokumiai Rengokai (ITO-REN)
Federation of Nippon Raw Silk Marketing Co-operatives
5-57 Nakatedori, Naka-ku, Yokohama

F : 1950

2 offices, 37 employees

M : 7 primary co-operatives
19 local federations
C : 204,300,000
R : 24,642,000
CA : 26,684,033,000

23. Zenkoku Ninjin Hanbai Nogyokyodokumiai Rengokai (NINJIN-REN)
National Federation of Ginseng Producers' Agricultural Co-operatives
2-9 Awaji-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

F : 1950
M : 2 primary co-operatives
3 prefectural federations
C : 16,000,000
R : 3,550,000
CA : 241,134,000

24. Nihon Shiitake Hanbai Nogyokyodokumiai Rengokai
Federation of Nippon Shiitake Producers' Agricultural Co-operatives
2-1 Muromachi, Nihonbaschi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

F : 1948
O : "Shiitake Tsuschin" (twice monthly), 2,000 copies
M : 19 primary co-operatives
1 local federation
2 prefectural federations
15 associate members
C : 8,150,000
R : 7,801,000
CA (supply) : 128,616,000
(marketing) ;1,290,653,000

25. Zenkoku Hop Nogyokyodokumiai Rengokai
National Federation of Hop Producers' Agricultural Co-operatives
3-1 Muromachi, Nihonbaschi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

F : 1960
M : 16 primary co-operatives
C : 1,570,000
R : 236,000
CA : 17,292,000

26. Zenkoku Kaitaku Nogyokyodokumiai Rengokai (ZENKAIREN)
National Land Improvement Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives
Sankaido Building, 1-9-13, Aksaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo

F : 1948

4 offices, 86 employees

M : 21 primary co-operatives
6 local federations
23 prefectural federations
C : 59,530,000
R : 9,440,000
CA (supply) : 9,134,364,000
(marketing) ; 4,109,745,000

27. Nihon Kobai Nogyokyodokumiai Rengokai
Purchasing Federation of Nippon Agricultural Co-operatives
2-5-5 Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

F : 1949

4 offices, 12 employees

M : 91 primary co-operatives
8 associate members

C : 8,663,000

28. Zenkoku Shinrin Kumiai Rengokai
National Federation of Forest Owners' Co-operatives
11-35 Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

F : 1952
A : ICA
O : "Zenshinrin-Jiho" (3 times per month), 6,000 copies
"Shinrin-Kumiai" (monthly), 6,000 copies
M : 2,500 primary co-operatives (1,800,000 members - 11,700,000 ha)
46 prefectural federations
90 employees
CA (marketing) : 9,119 millions, of which

general lumber	1,200	"
lumber for pulp	3,806	"
lumber products	1,146	"

CA (supply) : 1,219 millions, of which
fertiliser 245 "
machinery 749 "
materials for forestry 221 "

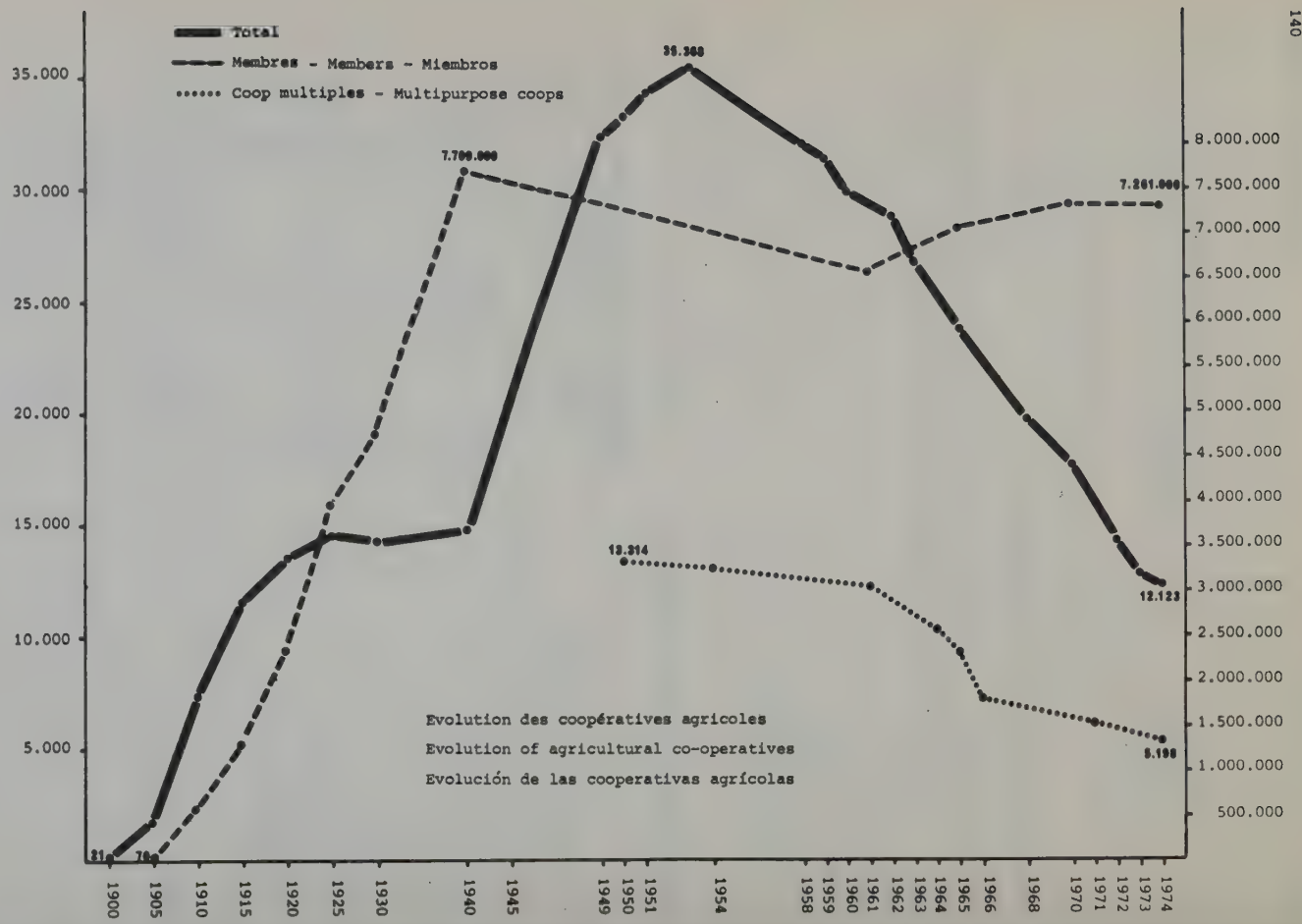
CA Mutual Forest Insurance Activities : premiums 143,991,000,000

SHARE OF CO-OPERATIVES IN AGRICULTURE

- 99.8 % farmers
- 94 % rice marketing
- 90 % supply of fertilisers chemicals and machinery
- 80 % barley
- 71 % silk
- 66 % cocoons
- 65 % potatoes
- 63 % peaches
- 61 % vineyards
- 50 % feedingstuff

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES

	With share capital	Without share capital	Total
Multipurpose co-operatives	5,198	0	5,198
Single-purpose co-operatives, of which	3,059	3,866	6,925
. General services	42	216	258
. Sericicultural	86	1,648	1,734
. Livestock	385	239	624
. Dairy	624	63	687
. Poultry	260	12	272
. Grass Land	58	880	938
. Horticultural	512	72	584
. Rural Industries	240	26	266
. Settlers'	616	419	1,035
. Farm broadcasting	108	28	136
. Other	128	263	391
Total	8,257	3,866	12,123


Total
Membres - Members - Miembros
Coop multiples - Multipurpose coops
35.000
30.000
25.000
20.000
15.000
10.000
5.000
8.000.000
7.500.000
7.000.000
6.500.000
6.000.000
5.500.000
5.000.000
4.500.000
4.000.000
3.500.000
3.000.000
2.500.000
2.000.000
1.500.000
1.000.000
500.000
7.709.000
7.261.000
13.314
12.123
5.198
1900
1905
1910
1915
1920
1925
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1968
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
Evolution des coopératives agricoles
Evolution of agricultural co-operatives
Evolución de las cooperativas agrícolas

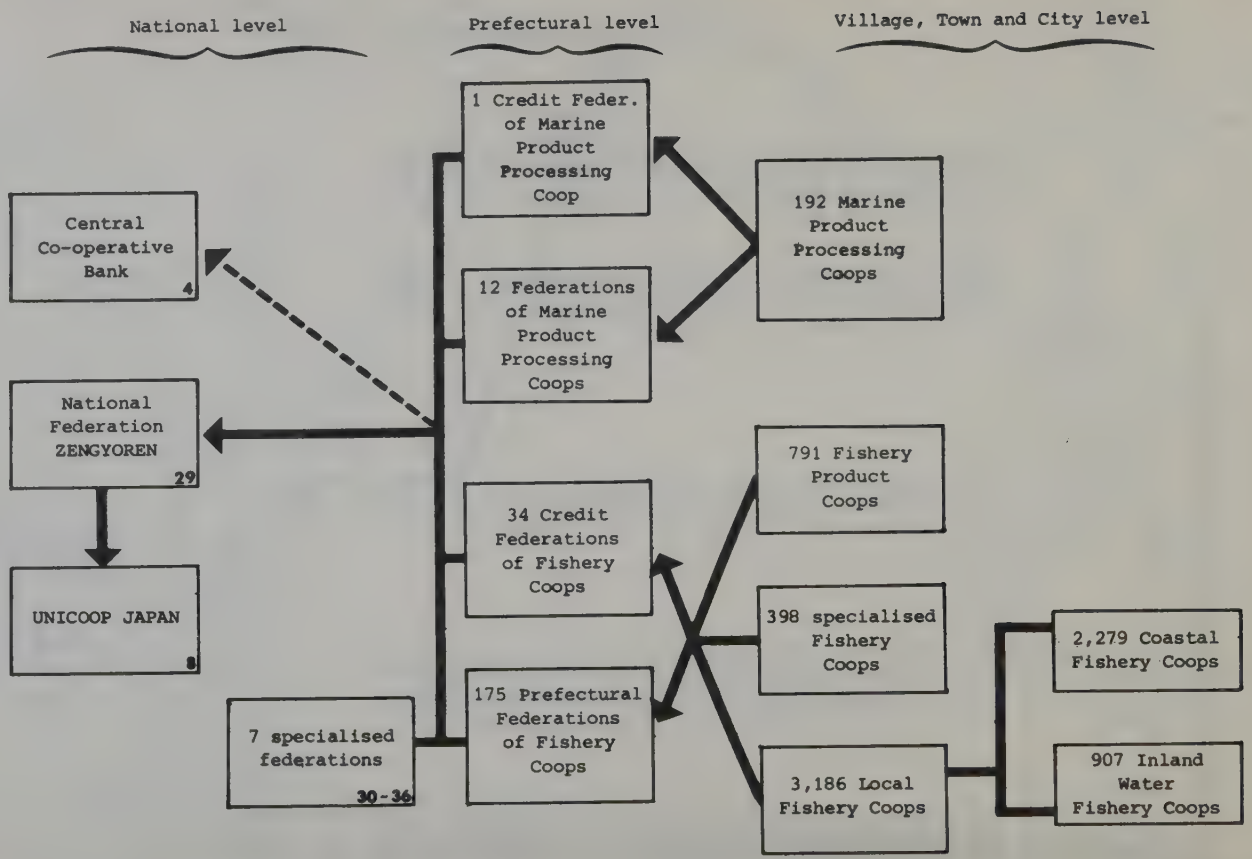
EVOLUTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVES

As of March	Multi-purposes	Single-purposes		Total	Amalgamations (all types)
		with share capital	without share capital		
1949	15,865		14,364	30,229	
1950	13,314	3,268	16,159	33,101	
1951	13,300	4,060	16,771	34,131	
1952	13,100	4,652	16,691	34,443	
1953	13,101	4,955	16,851	34,907	
1954	13,001	5,462	16,905	35,368	
1955	12,985	5,674	16,461	35,120	
1956	12,335	5,106	15,404	33,845	
1957	12,704	5,576	14,705	32,985	
1958	12,572	5,511	13,917	32,000	
1959	12,406	5,502	13,141	31,049	
1960	12,221	5,400	12,282	29,903	
1961	12,050	5,308	11,538	28,896	
1962	11,586	5,331	11,285	28,202	541
1963	10,813	5,324	10,449	26,586	912
1964	10,083	5,281	10,029	25,393	967
1965	9,135	5,260	9,451	23,846	1,066
1966	7,320	5,109	8,898	21,327	2,599
1967	7,209	5,013	8,429	20,651	135
1968	7,074	4,932	7,766	19,772	169
1969	6,470	4,828	7,103	18,401	829
1970	6,185	4,736	6,684	17,605	378
1971	6,049	4,403	6,138	16,590	162
1972	5,688	3,907	5,000	14,595	439
1973	5,488	3,365	4,118	12,991	393
1974	5,198	3,059	3,866	12,123	283
		6,925			8,873

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIP IN AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES ACCORDING TO A SURVEY OF 3,974 SOCIETIES (MARCH 1974)

Number of regular members	%
less than 500	24.5
500 - 1,000	28.1
1,000 - 2,000	24.4
2,000 - 3,000	10.7
3,000 - 5,000	7.5
5,000 - 7,000	2.7
7,000 - 10,000	1.7
more than 10,000	0.4
	100.0

Structural Outline of Fishery Co-operative Movement (1972)


National level
Prefectural level
Village, Town and City level
Central Co-operative Bank 4
National Federation ZENGYOREN 29
UNICOOP JAPAN 8
1 Credit Feder. of Marine Product Processing Coop
12 Federations of Marine Product Processing Coops
34 Credit Federations of Fishery Coops
175 Prefectural Federations of Fishery Coops
7 specialised federations 30-36
192 Marine Product Processing Coops
791 Fishery Product Coops
398 specialised Fishery Coops
3,186 Local Fishery Coops
2,279 Coastal Fishery Coops
907 Inland Water Fishery Coops

II. FISHERMEN'S CO-OPERATIVES

29. Zenkoku Gyogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai (ZEN-GYO-REN)
National Federation of Fishery Co-operatives
Coop-Building, 1-1-12 Uchi-Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

F : 1952
A : ICA
O : "Zengyoren Joho" (bimonthly), 5,000 copies

3 offices, 353 employees

M : (1972) 175 prefectural federations of fishery co-operatives
34 credit federations of fishery co-operatives
12 federations of marine product processing co-operatives
1 credit federation of marine product processing co-operatives

C : 632 millions
CA : (supply) : 21,015 millions, of which oil : 17,398 millions
(marketing) : 27,945 millions, of which laver : 10,625 millions

30. Nihon Katsuo Maguro Gyogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai
Federation of Japan Tuna Fisheries Co-operatives
3-22, Kudan-kita 2, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

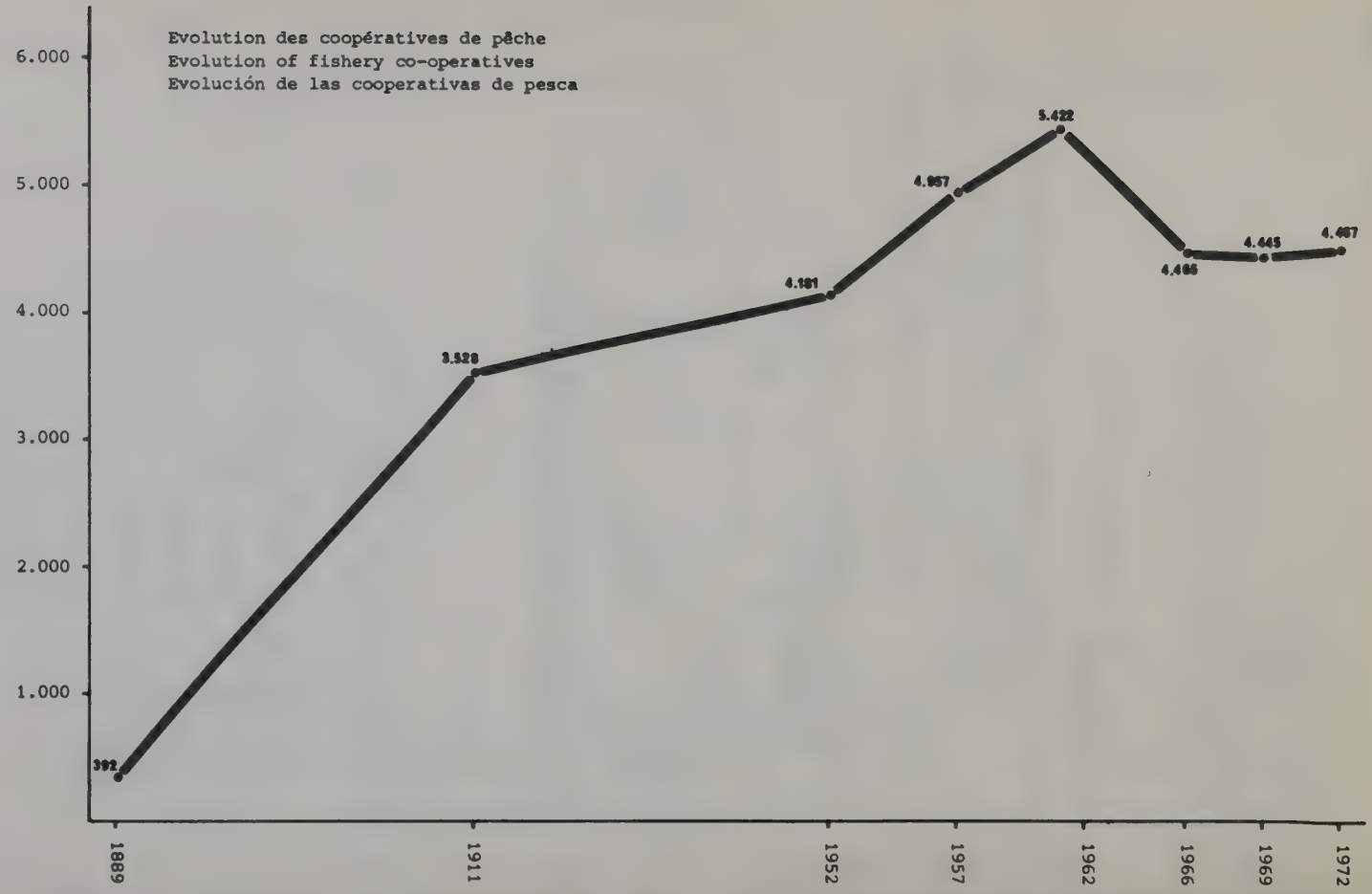
F : 1950
O : "Katsuo to Maguro" (twice monthly), 3,000 copies
M : 18 co-operatives
C : 297 millions
R : 353 millions
CA (supply) : 16,703 millions
(marketing) : 1,400 millions

31. Nihon Sake Masu Gyogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai (NIKKEIREN)
Federation of Japan Salmon Fisheries Co-operatives
Sankaido Building, 9-13 Akasaka 1, Minato-ku, Tokyo

F : 1958
M : 9 co-operatives
C : 7,794,000

32. Zenkoku Nori Kairui Gyogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai
National Federation of Laver and Shell Fisheries Co-operatives
16-5 Takanawa 2, Minato-ku, Tokyo

F : 1950
O : "Nori Times" (3 times per month), 20,000 copies
"Nori Sokuho" (weekly), 2,000 copies
M : 251 co-operatives
C : 57,180,000
R : 20,630,000
CA (supply) : 588,540,000
(marketing consignment) : 2,983,492,000
(marketing sales) : 1,246,658,000


Evolution des coopératives de pêche
Evolution of fishery co-operatives
Evolución de las cooperativas de pesca
6.000
5.000
4.000
3.000
2.000
1.000
392
3.528
4.181
4.957
5.422
4.445
4.467
1889
1911
1952
1957
1962
1966
1969
1972

33. Zenkoku Naisuimen Gyogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai
National Federation of Inland Fisheries Co-operatives
Sankaido Building 9-13 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo

F : 1956
M : 56 prefectural federations
C : 3,670,000

34. Zenkoku Shinju Gyogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai
National Federation of Pearl Cultivator's Co-operatives
Shinju-kaikan 7, Kyobashi 3, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

F : 1961
M : 34 co-operatives
C : 143,850,000
CA (marketing) : 2,924,310,000

35. Zenkoku Sake Masu Nagashiami Gyogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai (ZENKEI-REN)
National Federation of Salmon Drog-net Fisheries Co-operatives
7 Hirakawa-cho 2, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

F : 1954
O : "Zenkeiren" (monthly), 700 copies
M : 306 co-operatives
4 associate members
C : 112,000,000

36. Zenkoku Suisan Kakogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai
National Federation of Marine Product Processing Co-operatives
Masuda Building, 12-4 Tsukiji 7, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

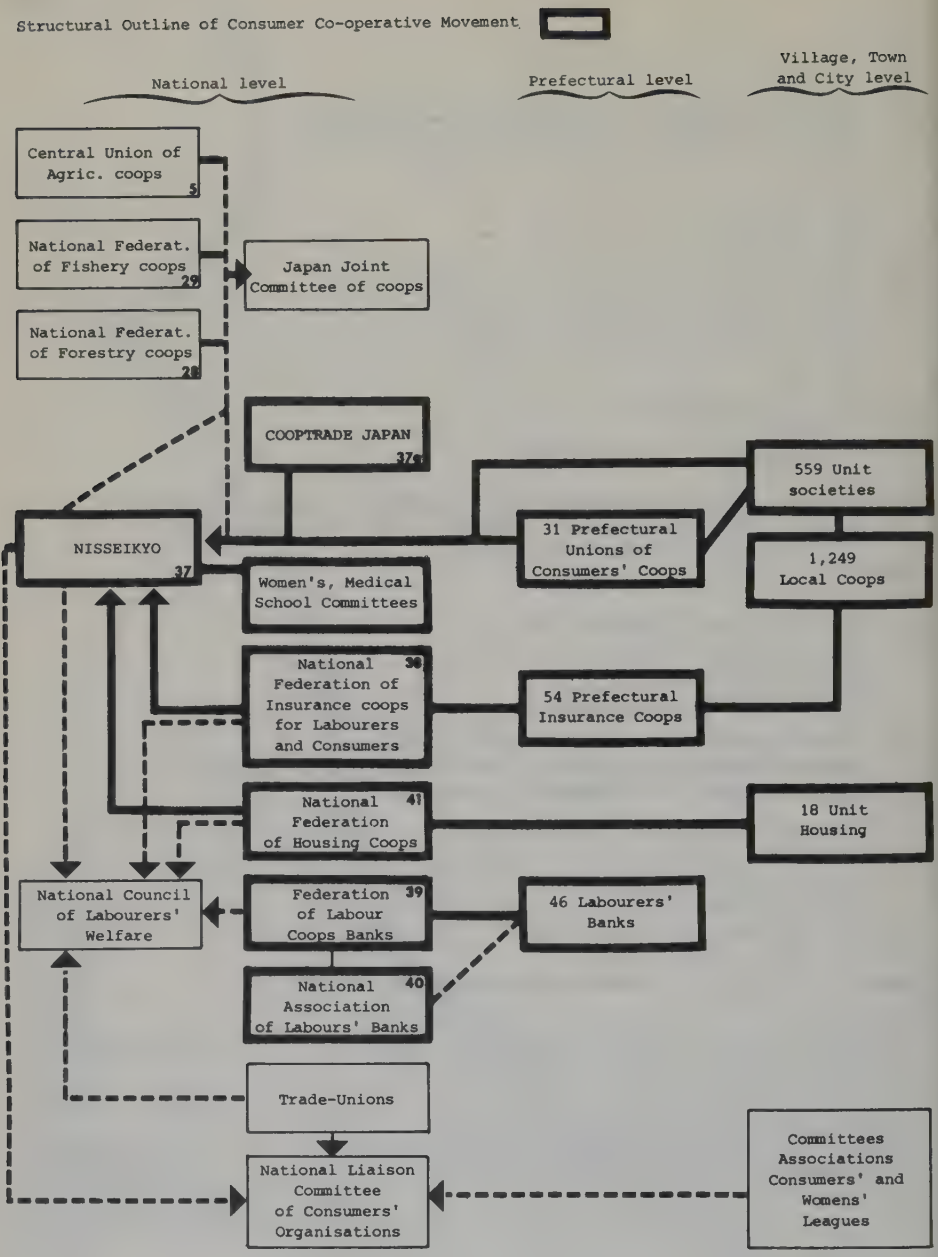
F : 1948
M : 55 co-operatives
2 associate members
C : 10,250,000
CA : 100,000,000

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVES (1972)

. Supply (oil, fishingnets, apparatus, materials, etc.)	45,405,000,000
. Sales on consignment (fresh and froozen fish)	298,236, 000,000
. Sales on responsibility of co-operatives (fresh fish, sea-weeds, shells, dried fish, etc.)	25,751,000,000
. Cold storage and ice-making	27,791,000,000
Total	397,183,000,000

(Source: Survey by Fishery Agency)

Structural Outline of Consumer Co-operative Movement


National level
Prefectural level
Village, Town and City level
Central Union of Agric. coops
National Federat. of Fishery coops
National Federat. of Forestry coops
Japan Joint Committee of coops
COOPTRADE JAPAN
NISSEIKYO
Women's, Medical School Committees
559 Unit societies
31 Prefectural Unions of Consumers' Coops
1,249 Local Coops
National Federation of Insurance coops for Labourers and Consumers
54 Prefectural Insurance Coops
National Federation of Housing Coops
18 Unit Housing
National Council of Labourers' Welfare
Federation of Labour Coops Banks
46 Labourers' Banks
National Association of Labours' Banks
Trade-Unions
National Liaison Committee of Consumers' Organisations
Committees Associations Consumers' and Womens' Leagues

III. CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES

37. Nihon Seikatsu Kyodokumiai Rengokai (NISSEIKYO)
Japanese Consumers' Co-operative Union
Seikyo-kaikan, 1-13 Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

F : 1965, amalgamation of Nikkyoren, National Federation of Consumer Co-operatives, and Nisseikyo, Japanese Consumer Co-operative Union both founded in 1951
A : ICA - Intercoop ICA
O : "Seikyo Undo" (monthly), 35,000 copies

Organisations :

3 national federations (Nos. 38, 39 and 41 below)
31 prefectural unions
559 unit societies
1,249 primary co-operatives
14,258,000 members

Statistics 3/1974

a) Organisations affiliated with NISSEIKYO

M : 559 unit societies
53,265 "han Groups" (681,610 members)
3,000 shops (340,000 m2) - 30,000 employees
C : 18,161,052,000
CA (total) : 214,377,925,000
CA (members) : 3,551,363,000

b) Nisseikyo

C : 521,000,000
CA (wholesale) : 23,871,000,000
CA (Coop brand goods) : 15,300,000,000 (193 kinds - 613 items)
Publication : 51,000,000
Subscription : 91,000,000

Other service activities :

. 46 student co-operatives - 391,000 members - CA : 23,364,000
. 44 school co-operatives - 414,000 members - CA : 22,250,000
. 81 medical co-operatives - CA (1971) : 9,000,000
. (1972) 158 restaurants - CA : 9,767,000,000
. 159 hairdressing saloons - CA : 468,000,000
. 80 laundries - CA : 168,000,000
. 25 public baths - CA : 68,000,000
. 6 secured credit organisations - CA : 566,000,000

c) of the biggest three consumer co-operatives

Nada-Kobe Coop - 362,500 members - CA : 82,632,000,000

Sapporo Citizen Coop - 117,500 members - CA : 21,088,000,000

Toyota Coop - 66,100 members - CA : 13,442,000,000

Order of the above 3 co-operatives in the 100 enterprises in the distribution field : Nada-Kobe : 22nd - Sapporo : 74th - Toyota : 91st.

37a. Coop-Trade Japan Ltd.
Seikyo-kaikan, 1-13 Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

Export : 1,362,000,000
Import : 5,669,000,000

38. Zenkoku Kinrôsha Kyosai Kumiai Rengokai
National Federation of Insurance Co-operatives for Labourers and Consumers
7-20-8 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

F : 1957
O : "Rôdôsha no Kyosai" (monthly), 2,700 copies
"Rôsai" (six-monthly), 1,000 copies
M : 54 co-operatives
Premiums : (1973) 12,643,452,000

39. Rôdô Kinko Rengokai
Federation of Labour Co-operative Banks
Rokin Kaikan 2-12-7 Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo

F : 1955
M : 46 labour co-operative banks
D : 118 billions

40. Zenkoku Rôdô Kinko Kyokai
National Association of Labour Co-operative Banks
Ro-ku Kaikan 2-12-7, Shinbaski, Minato-ku, Tokyo

F : 1951
M : 47 labour co-operative banks - 1 federation of labour co-operative banks
O : "Rôdô Kinko" (twice-monthly)
"Keirei Bunseki-kyo" (six-monthly)

41. National Co-operative Housing Federation

F : 1969
M : 18 housing units

IV. SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESS CO-OPERATIVES

42. Shoko Kumiai Chuo Kinko
Central Bank for Commercial and Industrial Co-operatives
Yaesu 6-5, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

F : 1936
O : "Shoko Kinyu"
D : (1974) 772,033,000,000
P : (1974) 2,661,917,000,000

43. Zenkoku Chushokigyo Dantai Chuokai
National Federation of Small Business Associations
21-1-5 Shibakoen, Minato-Ku, Tokyo

F : 1956
O : "Chushokigyo to Kumiai" (monthly), 5,000 copies
M : 250 unions and federations

. prefectural unions of small business co-operatives	47
. national co-operatives	55
. national federations of co-operatives	54
. national commercial associations	3
. national industrial associations	25
. national federations of commercial associations	6
. national federations of industrial associations	24
. national federations of industrial and commercial associations	2
. other	34
	250

V. CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES

44. Zenkoku Shin'yokinko Rengokai (ZEN-SHIN-REN)
National Federation of Credit Associations
Takara-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

F : 1951
O : "Zenshinren Report" (monthly), 6,000 copies
M : 496 associations - 850 employees
Federations 1974 :
C : 10,000,000,000
D : 1,269,419,000,000
P : 856,015,000,000
Associations 1974
C : (total) 163,274,000,000
D : (total) 15,652,340,000,000
P : (total) 12,584,722,000,000

45. Zenkoku Shin-yo Kyodokumiai Rengokai
National Federation of Credit Co-operatives
2-5-11 Yaese, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

F : 1954
O : "Sinyo Kumiai"
"Kaiho"
M : 510 co-operatives
Federations (1974)
C : 2,521,000,000
D : 224,828,000,000
P : 211,437,000,000
Credit co-operatives (1974)
C : 81,943,000,000
D : 3,925,873,000,000
P : 3,246,101,000,000

46. Nihon Kyojo Kumiai Rengokai
Japan Credit Union League
Sophia University
7 Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

F : 1968
A : ACCU (Asian Confederation of Credit Union (WOCCU Regional Organisation)
O : "Japan Credit Union League Journal" (monthly), 1,500 copies
Statistics 1974
M : 39 Credit Unions (5,100 individual members)
C : 81,000,000 }
P :223,000,000 } Figures concerning the total of member unions of the league
D :736,000,000 }

Co-operative Research and Training Institutions (national level)

47. Sophia University, Socio Economic Institute
7 Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

48. Central Co-operative College
4771 Aiharacho, Machida-shi, Tokyo

F : 1963 (reorganised within the Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives, cf. 5.1)

49. Kyodo Kumiai Keiei Kenkyuscho
Co-operative Research Institute
1-9-2 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

F : 1952
O : "Kenkyugeppo"

50. Institute for the Development of Agricultural Co-operation in Asia, IDACA
6-24-9 Funabashi, Setagayaku, Tokyo

F : 1963
O : "IDACA News" (quarterly), 1,000 copies

Co-operative Press (1)

"Norin Kinyu" (4)
"Norin Kinyu no Jitsujo" (4)
"Nogyo Kyodo Kumiai" (5)
"Japan Agricultural Coop News" (5)
"Midori" (5)
"Zen-Noh Tsushin" (6)
"Green Report" (6)
"Zenkyoren Kihoh" (7)
"Nokyo no Kyosai" (7)
"Hakobe" (7)
"Ie-no-Hikari" (9)
"Chijo" (9)
"Kodomo-no-Hikari" (9)
"Zentakuren Joho" (13)
"Kajitsu Nihon" (14)
"Nichienren Joho" (14)
"Kajitsu Joho" (14)
"Zenchikuren Joho" (15)
"Zenrakuren Kaiho" (16)
"Zenrakuren Tsushin" (16)
"Sanshi-no;Hikari" (19)
"Sanshi Kagaku To Gijitsu" (19)
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"Shinrin-Kumiai" (28)
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"Nori Times" (32)
"Nori Sokuho" (32)
"Zenkeiren" (35)
"Seikyo Undo" (37)
"Rodosha no Kyosai" (38)
"Rosai" (38)
"Rodo Kinko" (40)
"Keirei Bunseki" (40)
"Shoko Kinyu" (42)
"Chushokigyo to Kumiai" (43)
"Zenshinren Report" (44)
"Sinyo Kumiai" (45)
"Kaiho" (45)
"Japan Credit Union League Journal" (46)
"Zenkyugeppo" (49)
"IDACA News" (50)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON ZENTAKU-REN (National Emigration Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives)

Purpose : To help the farmers to have opportunity to be big farmers in other countries which are willing to accept Japanese farmers as emigrants, mainly in Brazil, and by doing so to contribute to construct the affluent rural community in Japan by solving the difficulties which prevent Japanese farmers to enlarge their size of farming.

Background

In 1950's Japan recovered the prewar standard of national economy, both in industrial and agricultural production, but she was suffering from the over-population in rural area. How to give jobs to the second and the third sons of farm families was one of the serious problems.

Cooperativa Agricola de Cotia, Sao Paulo, Brazil, was given by the Government of Brazil the license of introducing immigrants, and proposed to the Japanese co-operators to have the contract on the matter.

The contract was concluded in 1955 between the representatives of both Cooperativa Agricola de Cotia and the Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives, Japan. (The largest number of members of Cooperativa Agricola de Cotia are Japanese-Brazilian farmers).

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(1) This numbers in parenthesis refer to the list of Co-operative Organisations.

According to the contract the president of the Central Union became the agent of the Cotia Society in Japan and responsible to recruit, select and send out the young farmers to Brazil, where they were to work in the farms of the members of Cotia Society for four years, after that they would be helped to be independent farmers by the Society and its members.

The activities were started in 1955, and continued up to 1967. During the period more than 2,500 young farmers were sent to Brazil, and most of them are working successfully as independent farmers helped by both the patrons and the Society of Cotia.

In the course of time, situations changed both in Japan and in Brazil. In Japan Zentaku-ren was established in 1956 and in Brazil Cooperativa Agricola de Cotia lost the privilege to introduce immigrants by the amendment of Co-operative Law of the country. As aresult of changes of situations the new contract was signed in 1965 between Zentaku-ren and Cooperativa Central e de Colonizacao do Sao Paulo to continue the introduction of young farmers to Brazil.

The reason why Central Union continued to act as the agent of Cotia Society till 1965 was the fact that Zentaku-ren was occupied by the difficult works to construct the settlement in Guatapara, Sao Paulo, to send there immigrants, and it was only after the construction of the settlement in Guatapara came to get the prospect to be successful that Zentaku-ren took over the duties to recruit, select and sent out the young farmers to Brazil (We can see an example of Co-operative organisation in the field of emigration or transmigration in Germany when they sent farmers to East Prussia. Cf. Franz Oppenheimer: Siedlungsgenossenschaft).

Activities of Zentaku-ren

1. To send young farmers to Brazil in accordance with the contract between Zentaku-ren and Cooperativa Central e de Colonizacao do Sao Paulo.

Through this programme more than 2,500 young farmers were sent to Brasil.

Since the middle of 1960's, however, situations in Japan changed and it has become very difficult to find young farmers who want to go to Brazil. Japanese agriculture are suffering from the shortage of labourforce due to the exodus of labourforce from agriculture to industrial sector.

2. Construction of settlement in Guatapara, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Guatapara is located in the north of the city of Sao Paulo, and the settlement has the area of 7,300 ha, and 134 (one hundred and thirty-four) farm families settled there during the period from 1961 to 1966, and 130 farm families are still working to continue farming.

3. Operation of Farm of 750 ha in Guatapara.

Zentaku-ren has fifteen staff members there. The functions of the farm are to work as the demonstration farm and make various experiments, and the staff members are working also as advisors for the farmers settled there.

4. Training Centre in Guatapara

This is to provide trainings to:

- Young farmers who came from Japan as immigrants,
- Young farmers who are working in Brazil, and
- Young students who come to Brazil to learn the agriculture in Brazil.

The number of staff members of the Centre count 12 (twelve).

5. Farm Guidance activities in Brazil towards the new settlers.

6. Education and Information activities in the country

- Dissemination of the idea on the importance of emigration through films, publication of monthly bulletin (Zentaku-ren Joho, 3,500 copies) and other documents, holding study meetings, etc.
- Sending study teams to South American countries above all to Brazil, by doing so spread the idea on the importance of emigration as one of the means of solving the problems in Japanese agriculture.

7. Consulting and Educational services towards brides, who are going to Brazil after getting married to the young farmers in Brazil.

Afrique du Sud - South Africa - Sudáfrica

Navorsingsinstituut vir Kooperasiewese,
Universiteit Potchefstroom,
Potchefstroom.

Argentine - Argentina

Instituto Superior de Estudios Cooperativos,
Entre Ríos.

Instituto de la Cooperación (Fundación Educacional),
Urquiza 1539,
Rosario (Santa Fe).

Centro Interamericano de Adiestramiento Cooperativo,
Avenida Juan B. Justo 837,
Buenos Aires.

Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones del
Cooperativismo de Crédito,
Avenida Pueyrredón 468,
Buenos Aires.

Colegio de Graduados en Cooperativismo, Estados Unidos 1354, Buenos Aires.	au lieu de instead of en lugar de	Colegio Graduados Ciencias Cooperativas, Malabia 2461, Buenos Aires.
Instituto de Educación Cooperativa, Calle Moreno 1729, Buenos Aires.	au lieu de instead of en lugar de	Cooperativa "El Hogar Obrero", Rivadavia 5126, Buenos Aires.

Bangladesh

Pakistan Agricultural University,
Department of Cooperation and Credit,
Lyallpur.

Canada

The Cooperative College of Canada 141-105th Street, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.	au lieu de instead of en lugar de	Western Cooperative College 141-105th Street, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Chili - Chile

Universidad de Chile,
Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas, Económicas
y Sociales,
Centro de Estudios Cooperativos,
Casilla 3020,
Valparaiso.

Colombie - Colombia

Universidad Santo Tomás Instituto de Educación e Investigación Cooperativa, Carrera 9ª, 51-23, Bogotá	au lieu de instead of en lugar de	Universidad Santo Tomás, Instituto de Cooperativismo (en for- mación), Bogotá.

Instituto Superior de Educación (INSE),
Facultad de Economía Social,
Calle 70, No. 11-79,
Bogotá.

Corée - Korea - Corea

Saemaul (New Community) Leaders' Training Centre,
National Agricultural Cooperative Federation,
75, I-ka - Choongjung-ko-Suedaenoon-ku,
Seoul.

Cuba

Instituto Nacional de la Cooperación,
2da, 638, Los Pinos,
Z.P.18, La Habana.

Danemark - Denmark - Dinamarca

FDB's B-kursus, Slettenhus GL, Strandvej 163, Humlebaek 3050	au lieu de instead of en lugar de	FDB's B-kursus, Sletten, Humlebaek.
Landbrugets Oplysning- og Konference- virksomhed, Axelborg, Vester Farimagsgade 6 16606 Copenhagen V.	au lieu de instead of en lugar de	Landbrugets Oplysnings- og Konference- virksomhed, Axelborg, Copenhagen V.

Equateur - Ecuador

Instituto Cooperativo Ecuatoriano,
Santa Prisca 407 - Apartado 2337,
Quito.

Finlande - Finland - Finlandia

"E" Institute for Cooperative Education, Reihuvuori, Tulisuontie 3, Helsinki 82.

au lieu de instead of en lugar de

KK Cooperative College, Reihuvuori, Helsinki.

Cooperative Institute,
University of Helsinki,
Franzeninkatu 13,
Helsinki.

Guatemala

Centro de Capacitación en Cooperativismo (CENCACOOP),
(Dirección General de Servicios Agrícolas - DIGESA),
Amatitlán.

Honduras

Instituto de Formación Cooperativista,
Tegucigalpa.

Instituto de Formación e Investigación Cooperativista (IFC),
1ª Ave. entre 11 y 12 calles,
Casa 1110,
Comayaguela D.C.

Japon - Japan - Japón

Co-operative College of Japan,
24-9, 6 chome Funabashi Setagaya-ku,
Tokyo.

Malaisie - Malaysia - Malasia

Malaysian Cooperative Institute of Technology,
Bahasa.

Rép. arabe syrienne - Syrian Arab Rep. - Rep. Arabe Siria

Institut du Développement Rural
(Ministère de l'Agriculture et de
la Réforme Agraire),
Damas.

Sierra Leone - Sierra Leona

Kenema Technical Institute,
Cooperative Training Courses,
Department of Cooperation,
Freetown.

Trinité-et-Tobago - Trinidad and Tobago - Trinidad y Tabago

Cipriani Labour College (Courses in Co-operative), 129, Long Circular Road, Maraval, Port of Spain.	au lieu de instead of en lugar de	Cipriani de Laban College (Courses in Co-operative) 129, Long Circular Road, Maraval, Port of Spain.

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8057 Dresden (RDA)

Institut für Genossenschaftswesen in Entwick Lungsländern
and der Philipps-Universität Marburg,
Gutenbergstrasse 18,
355 Marburg/Lahn (RFA)

Escuela de Cooperación y Seguro Solidario,
Asociación Argentina de Cooperativas y Mutualidades
de Seguros,
Avenida de Mayo 1370,
Buenos Aires (Argentine)

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Economía Cooperativa, 875
Revista cuatrimensual del Instituto
de Educación e Investigación Cooperativa
de la Universidad Santo Tomás de Aquino,
Carrera 9ª - No. 51-23
Bogotá.

Guatemala

La Voz de FENACOAC, 859
Organo divulgativo de la Federación
Nacional de Cooperativas de Ahorro
y Crédito,
5ª Av. 13-57, Zona a
Guatemala City

Honduras

Acción, 873
Organo del Movimiento Cooperativista
Hondureño,
4ª Av. 11 y 12 Calle,
Comayagüela.

Japon - Japan - Japón

Midori, 860
Bi-weekly of Zenchu
Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives,
8-3-1 Otemachi,
Chiyoda-Ku,
Tokyo.

Japon - Japan - Japón (suite - cont.)

Zen-noh Tsushin, 861
Hebdomadaire de Zen-noh,
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des Coopératives Agricoles,
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agricoles,
2-7 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-Ku
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Organe de Zentakuren,
Fédération d'émigration des coopératives
agricoles,
1-9-13 Akasaka, Minato-Ku,
Tokyo.

Kajitsu Nihon, 864
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Fédération des coopératives horticoles,
4-14-1 Soto-Kanda, Chiyoda-Ku,
Tokyo.

Nichienren Joho, 865
Bulletin de Nichi-Euren,
Fédération des coopératives horticoles,
4-14-1 Soto-Kanda, Chiyoda-Ku,
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Kajitsu Joho, 866
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Organe national des coopératives
d'élevage,
1-2 Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-Ku,
Tokyo.

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Mensuel de Zen-Ra-Kuren,
Fédération nationale des laiteries
coopératives,
1-9-2 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-Ku,
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Japon - Japan - Japón (suite - cont.)

Zenrakuren Tsushin, 869
biannuel de Zen-Ra-Kuren,
Fédération nationale de laiteries coopératives,
1-9-2 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo.

Katsuo to Maguro, 870
Journal de la Fédération japonaise des coopératives thonières,
3-22 Kudan-Kita 2, Chiyoda-Ku,
Tokyo.

Nori Sokuho, 871
Hebdomadaire de Zenkoku Nori,
Fédération des coopératives d'algues et coquillages,
16-5 Takanawa 2, Minato-Ku,
Tokyo.

Zenkeiren, 872
Mensuel de Zenkeiren,
Fédération des coopératives de pêche au saumon,
7 Hirakawa-cho 2, Chiyoda-Ku,
Tokyo.

Pérou - Peru

Symposium, 874
Cooperativismo y Desarrollo,
Editado por la Cooperativa de Crédito Central del Perú,
Miró Quesada 247,
Lima.

Tanzanie - Tanzania

Karakhana, 856
Journal of the Cooperative College,
Moshi.

Tchecoslovaquie - Czechoslovakia - Checoslovaquia

Družstevní byt, 857
(Le logement coopératif),
Organe de l'Union tchèque des coopératives d'habitation,
Tesnov 5,
Praha 1.

Uruguay

Fucvam, 858
Periódico de la Federación Unificadora
de Cooperativas de Vivienda por Ayuda Mutua,
Ejido 1173,
Montevideo.

Uruguay Cooperativo, 876
Boletín de informaciones del
Departamento de Cultura de la
Cooperativa Familiar de Consumos,
Montevideo.

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Tokyo (Japon)

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Zenkoku Shmiriu-Kumiai Rengokai,
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11 Nagatacho, 1-chome,
Chiyoda-Ku,
Tokyo (Japon)

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Tokyo (Japon)

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Nueva dirección

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Central Council for Agricultural and
Horticultural,
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Vincent Square
London SW1 2PQ (U.K.)

Book Notes

Publications of the ICA

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

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COOPERATIVE NEWS SERVICE

Mimeographed bulletin published monthly in English only. It gives the following information under the usual headings:

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- Loans approved by the Asian Development Bank to Indonesia for an Agricultural Credit Project in East Java and by Canada to Philippines rural co-operatives;
- FNCC's (Fédération nationale des coopératives de consommateurs de France) battle for the consumer and resolutions adopted by the Congress of the Federation of Workers' Productive Societies (Fédération nationale des sociétés coopératives ouvrières de production de France);
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No. 102: Functional Literacy on Co-operatives

No. 103: Inflation Symposium

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  by Georges Lasserre
- *L'organisation de la formation dans les mouvements coopératifs membres du Groupement national de la Coopération (Training organisation in co-operative sectors affiliated with the "Groupement national de la Coopération")*
  by Bernard Belleville
- *A.V. Tchaïanov: quelques traits caractéristiques de ses théories (A.V. Tchaïanov: some characteristics of his theory)*
  by I. Guelfat
- *Sur les problèmes d'une communauté au travail (Problems encountered by a working community)*
  by Efraïm Zur
- *L'année des labos pharmaceutiques (Year of pharmaceutic laboratories)*
  by Jacques Semler-Collery

- *Documentation et informations coopératives (Co-operative documentation and information)*

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Liste de diplômes présentés et de thèses soutenues de 1961 à 1974

List of diplomas and thesis, 1961-1974

Lista de diplomas presentados y tesis defendidas de 1961 a 1974

Cette liste ne mentionne que les thèses et diplômes traitant de la coopération, de l'économie rurale et du développement. Ces textes peuvent être consultés à la bibliothèque et aux archives du Collège coopératif, 7 Avenue Franco-Russe, 75007 Paris, France, de même que ceux des 25 thèses et diplômes concernant d'autres sujets.

This list only mentions theses and diplomas dealing with co-operation, development and rural economics. They can be consulted in the archives of Collège coopératif, 7 Avenue Franco-Russe, 75007, Paris, France, where one can also find the 25 theses and diplomas on other subjects.

Esta lista menciona solamente las tesis y diplomas que tratan de la cooperación, economía rural y del desarrollo. Dichos textos y los de 25 tesis y diplomas que se refieren a otros temas pueden consultarse en la biblioteca y en los archivos del Collège coopératif, 7 Avenue Franco-Russe, 75007 Paris, Francia.

Thèses - Theses - Tesis

1965

SY CHEIK (T.) - Traditionalisme Mouride et modernisation rurale au Sénégal, Paris, 1965, 236 pages, Bibliographie, ronéo.

1966

TEPE (E.) - La structure socio-économique de la paysannerie turque et ses incidences commerciales et coopératives. Paris, 1968, Bibliographie, dactylo.

1967

DION (M.) - Un atelier agricole, la fruiterie. Paris, octobre 1967, 292 pages, Annexe 15 pages, Bibliographie, polytyp.

1968

CHEVREFILS (A.) - Le rôle et la formation des animateurs sociaux. Paris, novembre 1968, 280 pages, polycopié.

MANCKASA (C.) - La société Ba-Kongo et ses dynamismes politiques. Paris, 1968, 310 pages, Bibliographie, dactylo.

1969

GOUSSAULT (Y.) - Sociologie des interventions publiques et les développements agraires (Afrique et Amérique latine). Paris, mars 1968, 337 pages, polytyp.

NAIDU (B.) - Hindouité et développements socio-économiques depuis 1947. Paris, 1969, T.I, II, III, 537 pages.

ONAMBELE (X.) - Coopération de consommation et développement urbain. Etude de cas : Yaoundé (Cameroun). Paris, T. 1 et 2, 1969, 507 pages, Bibliographie, polytyp.

1970

AIT AMARA (H.) - Conditions de la participation dans les exploitations agricoles d'autogestion en Algérie. Paris, 1970, T. I, II, III, 330 pages.

BOEVER (L. de) - Les groupements de producteurs et leur application à l'élevage ovin. Paris, 1967, 316 pages, polytyp.

SINCAY (B. de) - Développement et religion au Rwanda central, 450 pages.

1971

GENTIL (D.) - Coopératives nigériennes. Traditions villageoises et modernisation coopérative. Paris, 1971, 406 pages, polytyp.

MONTGOLFIER (G. de) - L'asentiamento chilien sous le gouvernement démocrate chrétien. Réforme agraire par l'Etat ou par les paysans. Paris, juin 1971, 278 pages, Bibliographie, Annexes.

1972

COLIN (R.) - Mutations sociales et méthodes de développement. Essai sur la dynamique de changement et l'animation en pays Sara au Tchad. Paris, 1972, 512 pages, polytyp.

KOBEH (C.) - Coopération agricole et développement rural au Liban. Paris, 1972, 306 pages, Annexes 31 pages, polytyp.

ZAKIC (M.) - Les réformes de l'enseignement supérieur en société autogestionnaire. Paris, 1972, 478 pages.

1973 - 1974

AKPO (G.) - Associationnismes et développement. Sociologie rurale d'un département dahoméen : le département du Zou, 384 pages + 100 pages annexes.

AMANN (P.) - Formation technique et mentalité traditionnelle dans les pays en voie de développement. Etude de cas : l'Indonésie, 409 pages.

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HAKIKI (N.) - Conditions de la participation dans les communes rurales en Algérie. Paris, 1973.

ICHEBOUDENE (L.) - Armée et développement. Les coopératives industrielles de l'armée en Algérie, 387 pages + annexes.

MOHTACHAMI (C.) - Les problèmes des sociétés anonymes agricoles en Iran. Etude de cas, 295 pages.

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DIPLOMES - DIPLOMAS

1961

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N'DIAYE (A.) - Aperçu sur les mouvements de jeunesse et l'éducation populaire au Sénégal. Paris, 1961, 238 pages.

1963

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1964

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SY CHEIK (T.) - Traditionalisme mouride et modernisation coopérative. Paris, 1964, 160 pages, Annexes 45 pages, Bibliographie, 13 pages.

1965

BAKKA (F.Z.) - Coopération artisanale au Maroc. Paris, novembre 1965, 236 pages, dactylo.

DONGE (R.) - Paysannats et coopératives agricoles au Congo-Léo. Contribution à l'étude de structure. Paris, juin 1965, 247 pages, Bibliographie.

ECREMENT (M.) - Mouvement coopératif et développement rural dans la République du Sénégal, Paris, Février 1965, 246 pages, dactylo.

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1966

AIT AMARA (H.) - Décolonisation et autogestion en Algérie. Paris, mars 1966, 2 vol., 194 pages, Annexes, dactylo.

AIT YOUNES (M.) - L'expérience française des maisons familiales d'apprentissage rural et son extension internationale. Paris, novembre 1966, 240 pages, dactylo.

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ONAMBELE (X.) - Aspects et phases du mouvement coopératif au Cameroun oriental. Paris, juin 1966, 278 pages, Bibliographie, dactylo.

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1967

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